

DNA ENCODING GALANIN GALR3 RECEPTORS AND USES THEREOF5 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 This application is a continuation-in-part of PCT/US97/18222, filed October 9, 1997, which is a continuation-in-part in the U.S. of U.S. Serial No. 08/900,230, filed July 23, 1997, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Serial No. 08/787,261, filed January 24, 1997, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Serial No. 08/767,964, filed December 17, 1996, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Serial No. 08/728,139, filed 15 October 9, 1996, the contents of which are incorporated by reference. Throughout this application, various references are referred to within parentheses. Disclosures of these publications in their entireties are hereby incorporated by reference into this application to 20 more fully describe the state of the art to which this invention pertains. Full bibliographic citation for these references may be found at the end of this application, preceding the sequence listing and the claims.

25 The neuropeptide galanin and its receptors hold great promise as targets for the development of novel therapeutic agents. Galanin is widely distributed throughout the peripheral and central nervous systems and 30 is associated with the regulation of processes such as somatosensory transmission, smooth muscle contractility, hormone release, and feeding (for review, see Bartfai et al., 1993). In the periphery galanin is found in the adrenal medulla, uterus, gastrointestinal tract, dorsal 35 root ganglia (DRG), and sympathetic neurons. Galanin released from sympathetic nerve terminals in the pancreas is a potent regulator of insulin release in several species (Ahrén and Lindskog, 1992; Boyle et al., 1994), suggesting a potential role for galanin in the etiology 40 or treatment of diabetes. High levels of galanin are observed in human and rat anterior pituitary where

galanin mRNA levels are potently upregulated by estrogen (Vrontakis et al., 1987; Kaplan et al., 1988). The presence of galanin in the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis coupled with its potent hormonal effects has led to the suggestion that galanin may play an integral role in the hormonal response to stress (Bartfai et al., 1993).

Within the CNS galanin-containing cell bodies are found in the hypothalamus, hippocampus, amygdala, basal forebrain, brainstem nuclei, and spinal cord, with highest concentrations of galanin in the hypothalamus and pituitary (Skofitsch and Jacobowitz, 1985; Bennet et al., 1991; Merchenthaler et al., 1993). The distribution of galanin receptors in the CNS generally complements that of galanin peptide, with high levels of galanin binding observed in the hypothalamus, amygdala, hippocampus, brainstem and dorsal spinal cord (Skofitsch et al., 1986; Merchenthaler et al., 1993; see Bartfai et al., 1993). Accordingly, agents modulating the activity of galanin receptors would have multiple potential therapeutic applications in the CNS. One of the most important of these is the regulation of food intake. Galanin injected into the paraventricular nucleus (PVN) of the hypothalamus stimulates feeding in satiated rats (Kyrkouli et al., 1990), an effect which is blocked by the peptide galanin antagonist M40 (Crawley et al., 1993). In freely feeding rats, PVN injection of galanin preferentially stimulates fat-preferring feeding (Tempel et al., 1988); importantly, the galanin antagonist M40 administered alone decreases overall fat intake (Leibowitz and Kim, 1992). These data indicate that specific receptors in the hypothalamus mediate the effects of galanin on feeding behavior, and further suggest that agents acting at hypothalamic galanin receptors may be therapeutically useful in the treatment of human eating disorders.

Galanin receptors elsewhere in the CNS may also serve as therapeutic targets. In the spinal cord galanin is released from the terminals of sensory neurons as well as spinal interneurons and appears to play a role in the regulation of pain threshold (Wiesenfeld-Hallin et al., 1992). Intrathecal galanin potentiates the antinociceptive effects of morphine in rats and produces analgesia when administered alone (Wiesenfeld-Hallin et al., 1993; Post et al., 1988); galanin receptor agonists may therefore be useful as analgesic agents in the spinal cord. Galanin may also play a role in the development of Alzheimer's disease. In the hippocampus galanin inhibits both the release (Fisone et al., 1987) and efficacy (Palazzi et al., 1988) of acetylcholine, causing an impairment of cognitive functions (Sundström et al., 1988). Autopsy samples from humans afflicted with Alzheimer's disease reveal a galaninergic hyperinnervation of the nucleus basalis (Chan-Palay, 1988), suggesting a role for galanin in the impaired cognition characterizing Alzheimer's disease. Together these data suggest that a galanin antagonist may be effective in ameliorating the symptoms of Alzheimer's disease (see Crawley, 1993). This hypothesis is supported by the report that intraventricular administration of the peptide galanin antagonist M35 improves cognitive performance in rats (Ögren et al., 1992). Human galanin receptors thus provide targets for therapeutic intervention in multiple CNS disorders.

High-affinity galanin binding sites have been characterized in brain, spinal cord, pancreatic islets and cell lines, and gastrointestinal smooth muscle in several mammalian species, and all show similar affinity for ^{125}I -porcine galanin ($\sim 0.5\text{-}1\text{ nM}$). Nevertheless, recent in vitro and in vivo pharmacological studies in which fragments and analogues of galanin were used suggest the existence of multiple galanin receptor subtypes. For

example, a galanin binding site in guinea pig stomach has been reported that exhibits high affinity for porcine galanin (3-29) (Gu, et al. 1995), which is inactive at CNS galanin receptors. The chimeric galanin analogue M15 (galantide) acts as antagonist at CNS galanin receptors (Bartfai et al., 1991) but as a full agonist in gastrointestinal smooth muscle (Gu et al., 1993). Similarly, the galanin-receptor ligand M40 acts as a weak agonist in RINm5F insulinoma cells and a full antagonist in brain (Bartfai et al., 1993a). The pharmacological profile of galanin receptors in RINm5F cells can be further distinguished from those in brain by the differential affinities of [D-Tyr²]- and [D-Phe²]-galanin analogues (Lagny-Pourmir et al., 1989). The chimeric galanin analogue M35 displaces ¹²⁵I-galanin binding to RINm5F membranes in a biphasic manner, suggesting the presence of multiple galanin receptor subtypes, in this cell line (Gregersen et al., 1993).

Multiple galanin receptor subtypes may also co-exist within the CNS. Galanin receptors in the dorsal hippocampus exhibit high affinity for Gal (1-15) but not for Gal (1-29) (Hedlund et al., 1992), suggesting that endogenous proteolytic processing may release bioactive fragments of galanin to act at distinct receptors. The rat pituitary exhibits high-affinity binding for ¹²⁵I-Bolton and Hunter (N-terminus)-labeled galanin (1-29) but not for [¹²⁵I]Tyr²⁶-porcine galanin (Wynick et al., 1993), suggesting that the pituitary galanin receptor is a C-terminus-preferring subtype. Spinal cord galanin binding sites, while similar to those in brain, show an affinity for the chimeric peptide antagonist M35 intermediate between the brain and smooth muscle (Bartfai et al., 1991), raising the possibility of further heterogeneity.

A galanin receptor cDNA was recently isolated by expression cloning from a human Bowes melanoma cell line

(Habert-Ortoli et al., 1994). The pharmacological profile exhibited by this receptor is similar to that observed in brain and pancreas, and on that basis the receptor has been termed GALR1. The cloned human GALR1 receptor ("hGALR1") binds native human, porcine and rat galanin with ~1 nM affinity (K_i vs. ^{125}I -galanin) and porcine galanin 1-16 at a slightly lower affinity (~5nM). Porcine galanin 3-29 does not bind to the receptor. The GALR1 receptor appears to couple to inhibition of adenylate cyclase, with half-maximal inhibition of forskolin-stimulated cAMP production by 1 nM galanin, and maximal inhibition occurring at about 1 μM .

Recently the rat homologue of GALR1 ("rGALR1") was cloned from the RIN14B pancreatic cell line (Burgevin, et al., (1995), Parker et al., 1995. The pharmacologic data reported to date do not suggest substantial differences between the pharmacologic properties of the rat and human GALR1 receptors. Localization studies reveal GALR1 mRNA in rat hypothalamus, ventral hippocampus, brainstem, and spinal cord (Gustafson et al., 1996), regions consistent with roles for galanin in feeding, cognition, and pain transmission. However, GALR1 appears to be distinct from the pituitary and hippocampal receptor subtypes described above.

The indication of multiple galanin receptor subtypes within the brain underscores the importance of defining galanin receptor heterogeneity at the molecular level in order to develop specific therapeutic agents for CNS disorders. Pharmacological tools capable of distinguishing galanin receptor subtypes in tissue preparations are only beginning to appear. Several high-affinity peptide-based galanin antagonists have been developed and are proving useful in probing the functions of galanin receptors (see Bartfai et al., 1993), but their peptide character precludes practical use as

therapeutic agents. In light of galanin's multiple neuroendocrine roles, therapeutic agents targeting a specific disorder must be selective for the appropriate receptor subtype to minimize side effects.

5

Accordingly, applicants have endeavored to clone the entire family of galanin receptors for use in target-based drug design programs. The identification of non-peptide agents acting selectively only at specific
10 galanin receptors will be greatly facilitated by the cloning, expression, and characterization of the galanin receptor family.

Applicants have recently isolated by expression cloning
15 from a rat hypothalamic cDNA library a novel galanin receptor, termed "GALR2," not described herein, which is distinguishable from GALR1 both by its unique sequence and distinct pharmacologic properties. The GALR2 receptor is the subject of PCT International Application
20 PCT/US97/01301, published on 31 July 1997, as WO 97/26853.

Applicants now report the isolation of a novel galanin receptor subtype, referred to herein as "GALR3," from a
25 rat hypothalamic cDNA library. This discovery provides a novel approach, through the use of heterologous expression systems, to develop subtype selective, high-affinity non-peptide compounds that could serve as therapeutic agents for eating disorders, diabetes, pain,
30 depression, ischemia, Alzheimer's disease, neuroendocrine disorders. The distribution of mRNA encoding the rat GALR3 receptor in multiple CNS regions as well as other organs supports the notion that the GALR3 is involved in these disorders. Pathophysiological disorders proposed
35 to be linked to galanin receptor activation include eating disorders, diabetes, pain, depression, ischemia, Alzheimer's disease and reproductive disorders.

Accordingly, treatment of such disorders may be effected by the administration of GALR3 receptor-selective compounds. The presence of galanin binding sites in multiple CNS areas suggests that GALR3 receptors may also play a role in cognition, analgesia, sensory processing (olfactory, visual), processing of visceral information, motor coordination, modulation of dopaminergic activity, neuroendocrine function, sleep disorders, migraine, and anxiety.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

This invention provides an isolated nucleic acid encoding a GALR3 galanin receptor. This invention also provides an isolated GALR3 receptor protein. This invention also provides a purified GALR3 receptor protein. This invention further provides DNA, cDNA, genomic DNA, RNA, and mRNA encoding the GALR3 receptor.

This invention further provides a vector comprising the GALR3 receptor. Such a vector may be adapted for expression of the GALR3 receptor in mammalian or non-mammalian cells. This invention also provides a plasmid which comprises the regulatory elements necessary for expression of GALR3 nucleic acid in a mammalian cell operatively linked to a nucleic acid encoding the GALR3 receptor so as to permit expression thereof, designated K1086 (ATCC Accession No. 97747). This invention also provides a plasmid which comprises the regulatory elements necessary for expression of GALR3 nucleic acid in a mammalian cell operatively linked to a nucleic acid encoding a human GALR3 receptor so as to permit expression thereof, designated pEXJ-hGalR3 (ATCC Accession No. 97827). This invention provides mammalian cells comprising the above-described plasmid or vector. This invention also provides a membrane preparation isolated from the cells.

This invention provides an isolated nucleic acid encoding a modified GALR3 receptor, which differs from a GALR3 receptor by having an amino acid(s) deletion, replacement or addition in the third intracellular domain.

This invention provides a nucleic acid probe comprising at least 15 nucleotides, which probe specifically hybridizes with a nucleic acid encoding a GALR3 receptor, wherein the probe has a unique sequence corresponding to a sequence present within one of the two strands of the

nucleic acid encoding the GALR3 receptor contained in plasmid K1086. This invention still further provides a nucleic acid probe comprising at least 15 nucleotides, which probe specifically hybridizes with a nucleic acid
5 encoding a GALR3 receptor, wherein the probe has a unique sequence corresponding to a sequence present within (a) the nucleic acid sequence described in Figure 1 (Seq. ID No. 1) or (b) the reverse complement to the nucleic acid sequence shown in Figure 1 (Seq. ID No. 1).

10

In yet another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor is the rat GALR3 receptor having substantially the same amino acid sequence as the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 2. In another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor is the rat
15 GALR3 receptor having the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 2. In another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor is the human GALR3 receptor. In another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor is the human GALR3 receptor encoded by the coding sequence of plasmid pEXJ-hGalR3. This invention
20 also provides a nucleic acid probe comprising at least 15 nucleotides, which probe specifically hybridizes with a nucleic acid encoding a GALR3 receptor, wherein the probe has a unique sequence corresponding to a sequence present within one of the two strands of the nucleic acid
25 encoding the GALR3 receptor contained in plasmid pEXJ-hGalR3. This invention provides a nucleic acid probe comprising at least 15 nucleotides, which probe specifically hybridizes with a nucleic acid encoding a GALR3 receptor, wherein the probe has a unique sequence
30 corresponding to a sequence present within (a) the nucleic acid sequence described in Figure 3 (Seq. ID No. 3) or (b) the reverse complement to the nucleic acid sequence shown in Figure 3 (Seq. ID No. 3).

35

This invention further provides a nucleic acid probe comprising a nucleic acid molecule of at least 15 nucleotides which is complementary to a unique fragment

of the sequence of a nucleic acid molecule encoding a GALR3 receptor.

5 This invention also provides a nucleic acid probe comprising a nucleic acid molecule of at least 15 nucleotides which is complementary to the antisense sequence of a unique fragment of the sequence of a nucleic acid molecule encoding a GALR3 receptor.

10 This invention provides an antisense oligonucleotide having a sequence capable of specifically hybridizing to mRNA encoding a GALR3 galanin receptor, so as to prevent translation of the mRNA. This invention also provides an antisense oligonucleotide having a sequence capable of
15 specifically hybridizing to the genomic DNA molecule encoding a GALR3 receptor.

This invention provides an antibody directed to a GALR3 receptor. This invention also provides a monoclonal
20 antibody directed to an epitope of a GALR3 receptor, which epitope is present on the surface of a cell expressing a GALR3 receptor.

This invention provides a pharmaceutical composition
25 comprising an amount of the oligonucleotide effective to reduce activity of a GALR3 receptor by passing through a cell membrane and binding specifically with mRNA encoding a GALR3 receptor in the cell so as to prevent its translation and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier
30 capable of passing through a cell membrane. In an embodiment, the oligonucleotide is coupled to a substance which inactivates mRNA. In another embodiment, the substance which inactivates mRNA is a ribozyme.

35 This invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising an amount of an antagonist effective to reduce the activity of a GALR3 receptor and a pharmaceutically

acceptable carrier.

5 This invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising an amount of an agonist effective to increase activity of a GALR3 receptor and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

10 This invention provides a transgenic nonhuman mammal expressing DNA encoding a GALR3 receptor. This invention provides a transgenic nonhuman mammal comprising a homologous recombination knockout of the native GALR3 receptor. This invention provides a transgenic nonhuman mammal whose genome comprises antisense DNA complementary to DNA encoding a GALR3 receptor so placed as to be transcribed into antisense mRNA which is complementary to mRNA encoding a GALR3 receptor and which hybridizes to mRNA encoding a GALR3 receptor thereby reducing its translation.

20 This invention also provides a process for determining whether a compound can specifically bind to a GALR3 receptor which comprises contacting a cell transfected with and expressing DNA encoding the GALR3 receptor with the compound under conditions permitting binding of compounds to such receptor, and detecting the presence of any such compound specifically bound to the GALR3 receptor, so as to thereby determine whether the ligand specifically binds to the GALR3 receptor.

30 This invention provides a process for determining whether a compound can specifically bind to a GALR3 receptor which comprises preparing a cell extract from cells transfected with and expressing DNA encoding the GALR3 receptor, isolating a membrane fraction from the cell extract, contacting the membrane fraction with the compound under conditions permitting binding of compounds to such receptor, and detecting the presence of the

35

compound specifically bound to the GALR3 receptor, so as to thereby determine whether the compound specifically binds to the GALR3 receptor.

5 In one embodiment, the GALR3 receptor is a mammalian GALR3 receptor. In another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor is a rat GALR3 receptor. In still another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor has substantially the same amino acid sequence encoded by the plasmid K1086. In a
10 still further embodiment, the GALR3 receptor has the amino acid sequence encoded by the plasmid K1086. In another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor is a human GALR3 receptor.

15 This invention provides a process for determining whether a compound is a GALR3 receptor agonist which comprises contacting a cell transfected with and expressing DNA encoding the GALR3 receptor with the compound under conditions permitting the activation of the GALR3
20 receptor, and detecting an increase in GALR3 receptor activity, so as to thereby determine whether the compound is a GALR3 receptor agonist.

This invention provides a process for determining whether
25 a compound is a GALR3 receptor antagonist which comprises contacting a cell transfected with and expressing DNA encoding the GALR3 receptor with the compound in the presence of a known GALR3 receptor agonist, such as galanin, under conditions permitting the activation of
30 the GALR3 receptor, and detecting a decrease in GALR3 receptor activity, so as to thereby determine whether the compound is a GALR3 receptor antagonist.

This invention provides a compound determined by the
35 above-described processes. In one embodiment of the above-described processes, the compound is not previously known. In another embodiment, the compound is not known

to bind a GALR3 receptor.

5 This invention provides a method of screening a plurality of chemical compounds not known to bind to a GALR3 receptor to identify a compound which specifically binds to the GALR3 receptor, which comprises (a) contacting cells transfected with and expressing DNA encoding the GALR3 receptor with a compound known to bind specifically to the GALR3 receptor; (b) contacting the preparation of
10 step (a) with the plurality of compounds not known to bind specifically to the GALR3 receptor, under conditions permitting binding of compounds known to bind the GALR3 receptor; (c) determining whether the binding of the compound known to bind to the GALR3 receptor is reduced
15 in the presence of the compounds, relative to the binding of the compound in the absence of the plurality of compounds; and if so (d) separately determining the binding to the GALR3 receptor of each compound included in the plurality of compounds, so as to thereby identify
20 the compound which specifically binds to the GALR3 receptor.

25 This invention provides a method of screening a plurality of chemical compounds not known to activate a GALR3 receptor to identify a compound which activates the GALR3 receptor which comprises (a) contacting cells transfected with and expressing the GALR3 receptor with the plurality of compounds not known to activate the GALR3 receptor, under conditions permitting activation of the GALR3
30 receptor; (b) determining whether the activity of the GALR3 receptor is increased in the presence of the compounds; and if so (c) separately determining whether the activation of the GALR3 receptor is increased by each compound included in the plurality of compounds, so as to
35 thereby identify the compound which activates the GALR3 receptor.

This invention provides a method of screening a plurality of chemical compounds not known to inhibit the activation of a GALR3 receptor to identify a compound which inhibits the activation of the GALR3 receptor, which comprises (a) preparing a cell extract from cells transfected with and expressing DNA encoding the GALR3 receptor, isolating a membrane fraction from the cell extract, contacting the membrane fraction with the plurality of compounds in the presence of a known GALR3 receptor agonist, under conditions permitting activation of the GALR3 receptor; (b) determining whether the activation of the GALR3 receptor is reduced in the presence of the plurality of compounds, relative to the activation of the GALR3 receptor in the absence of the plurality of compounds; and if so (c) separately determining the inhibition of activation of the GALR3 receptor for each compound included in the plurality of compounds, so as to thereby identify the compound which inhibits the activation of the GALR3 receptor.

This invention provides a method of detecting expression of a GALR3 receptor by detecting the presence of mRNA coding for the GALR3 receptor which comprises obtaining total mRNA from the cell and contacting the mRNA so obtained with the above-described nucleic acid probe under hybridizing conditions, detecting the presence of mRNA hybridized to the probe, and thereby detecting the expression of the GALR3 receptor by the cell.

This invention provides a method of treating an abnormality in a subject, wherein the abnormality is alleviated by the inhibition of a GALR3 receptor which comprises administering to a subject an effective amount of the above-described pharmaceutical composition effective to decrease the activity of the GALR3 receptor in the subject, thereby treating the abnormality in the subject. In an embodiment, the abnormality is obesity.

In another embodiment, the abnormality is bulimia.

5 This invention provides a method of treating an abnormality in a subject wherein the abnormality is alleviated by the activation of a GALR3 receptor which comprises administering to a subject an effective amount of the above-described pharmaceutical composition effective to activate the GALR3 receptor in the subject. In an embodiment, the abnormal condition is anorexia.

10 This invention provides a method for diagnosing a predisposition to a disorder associated with the activity of a specific human GALR3 receptor allele which comprises: (a) obtaining DNA of subjects suffering from
15 the disorder; (b) performing a restriction digest of the DNA with a panel of restriction enzymes; (c) electrophoretically separating the resulting DNA fragments on a sizing gel; (d) contacting the resulting gel with a nucleic acid probe capable of specifically
20 hybridizing with a unique sequence included within the sequence of a nucleic acid molecule encoding a human GALR3 receptor and labeled with a detectable marker; (e) detecting labeled bands which have hybridized to DNA encoding a human GALR3 receptor labeled with a detectable
25 marker to create a unique band pattern specific to the DNA of subjects suffering from the disorder; (f) preparing DNA obtained for diagnosis by steps a-e; and (g) comparing the unique band pattern specific to the DNA of subjects suffering from the disorder from step e and
30 the DNA obtained for diagnosis from step f to determine whether the patterns are the same or different and to diagnose thereby predisposition to the disorder if the patterns are the same.

35 This invention provides a method of modifying feeding behavior of a subject which comprises administering to the subject an amount of a compound which is a galanin

receptor agonist or antagonist effective to increase or decrease the consumption of food by the subject so as to thereby modify feeding behavior of the subject. In an embodiment, the compound is a GALR3 receptor antagonist
5 and the amount is effective to decrease the consumption of food by the subject. In another embodiment the compound is administered in combination with food.

In yet another embodiment the compound is a GALR3
10 receptor agonist and the amount is effective to increase the consumption of food by the subject. In a still further embodiment, the compound is administered in combination with food. In other embodiments the subject is a vertebrate, a mammal, a human or a canine.

15 This invention provides a process for determining whether a chemical compound is a GALR3 receptor agonist, which comprises preparing a cell extract from cells transfected with and expressing DNA encoding the GALR3 receptor,
20 isolating a membrane fraction from the cell extract, separately contacting the membrane fraction with both the chemical compound and GTP γ S, and with only GTP γ S, under conditions permitting the activation of the GALR3 receptor, and detecting GTP γ S binding to the membrane
25 fraction, an increase in GTP γ S binding in the presence of the compound indicating that the chemical compound activates the GALR3 receptor.

This invention provides a process for determining whether
30 a chemical compound is a GALR3 receptor antagonist, which comprises preparing a cell extract from cells transfected with and expressing DNA encoding the GALR3 receptor, isolating a membrane fraction from the cell extract, separately contacting the membrane fraction with the
35 chemical compound, GTP γ S and a second chemical compound known to activate the GALR3 receptor, with GTP γ S and only the second compound, and with GTP γ S alone, under

conditions permitting the activation of the GALR3
receptor, detecting GTPγS binding to each membrane
fraction, and comparing the increase in GTPγS binding in
the presence of the compound and the second compound
5 relative to the binding of GTPγS alone, to the increase
in GTPγS binding in the presence of the second chemical
compound relative to the binding of GTPγS alone, a
smaller increase in GTPγS binding in the presence of the
compound and the second compound indicating that the
10 compound is a GALR3 receptor antagonist.

This invention further provides a process for identifying
a chemical compound which specifically binds to a GALR3
receptor which comprises contacting cells containing DNA
15 encoding and expressing on their cell surface the GALR3
receptor, wherein such cells do not normally express the
GALR3 receptor, with the compound under conditions
suitable for binding, and detecting specific binding of
the chemical compound to the GALR3 receptor.

20 This invention also provides a process for identifying a
chemical compound which specifically binds to a GALR3
receptor which comprises contacting a membrane fraction
from a cell extract of cells containing DNA encoding and
25 expressing on their cell surface the GALR3 receptor,
wherein such cells do not normally express the GALR3
receptor, with the compound under conditions suitable for
binding, and detecting specific binding of the chemical
compound to the GALR3 receptor.

30

This invention provides a process involving competitive
binding for identifying a chemical compound which
specifically binds to a GALR3 receptor which comprises
35 separately contacting cells expressing on their cell
surface the GALR3 receptor, wherein such cells do not
normally express the GALR3 receptor, with both the

chemical compound and a second chemical compound known to bind to the receptor, and with only the second chemical compound, under conditions suitable for binding of both compounds, and detecting specific binding of the chemical compound to the GALR3 receptor, a decrease in the binding of the second chemical compound to the GALR3 receptor in the presence of the chemical compound indicating that the chemical compound binds to the GALR3 receptor.

10 This invention further provides a process involving competitive binding for identifying a chemical compound which specifically binds to a human GALR3 receptor which comprises separately contacting a membrane fraction from a cell extract of cells expressing on their cell surface the GALR3 receptor, wherein such cells do not normally express the GALR3 receptor, with both the chemical compound and a second chemical compound known to bind to the receptor, and with only the second chemical compound, under conditions suitable for binding of both compounds, and detecting specific binding of the chemical compound to the GALR3 receptor, a decrease in the binding of the second chemical compound to the GALR3 receptor in the presence of the chemical compound indicating that the chemical compound binds to the GALR3 receptor.

25 This invention provides a method of screening a plurality of chemical compounds not known to bind to a GALR3 receptor to identify a compound which specifically binds to the GALR3 receptor, which comprises (a) preparing a cell extract from cells transfected with and expressing DNA encoding the GALR3 receptor, isolating a membrane fraction from the cell extract, contacting the membrane fraction with a compound known to bind specifically to the GALR3 receptor; (b) contacting the preparation of step (a) with the plurality of compounds not known to bind specifically to the GALR3 receptor, under conditions permitting binding of compounds known to bind the GALR3

receptor; (c) determining whether the binding of the compound known to bind to the GALR3 receptor is reduced in the presence of the compounds, relative to the binding of the compound in the absence of the plurality of compounds; and if so (d) separately determining the binding to the GALR3 receptor of each compound included in the plurality of compounds, so as to thereby identify the compound which specifically binds to the GALR3 receptor.

This invention provides a method for determining whether a compound is a GALR3 antagonist which comprises: (a) administering to an animal a GALR3 agonist and measuring the amount of food intake in the animal; (b) administering to a second animal both the GALR3 agonist and the compound, and measuring the amount of food intake in the second animal; and (c) determining whether the amount of food intake is reduced in the presence of the compound relative to the amount of food intake in the absence of the compound, so as to thereby determine whether the compound is a GALR3 antagonist.

This invention provides a method of screening a plurality of compounds to identify a compound which is a GALR3 antagonist which comprises: (a) administering to an animal a GALR3 agonist and measuring the amount of food intake in the animal; (b) administering to a second animal the GALR3 agonist and at least one compound of the plurality of compounds and measuring the amount of food intake in the animal; (c) determining whether the amount of food intake is reduced in the presence of at least one compound of the plurality relative to the amount of food intake in the absence of at least one compound of the plurality, and if so; (d) separately determining whether each compound is a GALR3 antagonist according to the method of claim 118, so as to thereby identify a compound which is a GALR3 antagonist.

5 This invention further provides a method of decreasing feeding behavior of a subject which comprises administering a compound which is a GALR3 receptor antagonist and a compound which is a Y5 receptor antagonist, the amount of such antagonists being effective to decrease the feeding behavior of the subject.

10 This invention provides a method of decreasing nociception in a subject which comprises administering to the subject an amount of a compound which is a GALR3 receptor agonist effective to decrease nociception in the subject.

15 This invention also provides a method of treating pain in a subject which comprises administering to the subject an amount of a compound which is a GALR3 receptor agonist effective to treat pain in the subject.

20 This invention further provides a method of treating diabetes in a subject which comprises administering to the subject an amount of a compound which is a GALR3 receptor antagonist effective to treat diabetes in the subject.

25 This invention also provides a process for determining whether a chemical compound specifically binds to and activates a GALR3 receptor, which comprises contacting
30 cells producing a second messenger response and expressing on their cell surface the GALR3 receptor, wherein such cells do not normally express the GALR3 receptor, with the chemical compound under conditions suitable for activation of the GALR3 receptor, and
35 measuring the second messenger response in the presence and in the absence of the chemical compound, a change in the second messenger response in the presence of the

chemical compound indicating that the compound activates the GALR3 receptor.

5 This invention provides a process for determining whether a chemical compound specifically binds to and inhibits activation of a GALR3 receptor, which comprises separately contacting cells producing a second messenger response and expressing on their cell surface the GALR3 receptor, wherein such cells do not normally express the
10 GALR3 receptor, with both the chemical compound and a second chemical compound known to activate the GALR3 receptor, and with only the second chemical compound, under conditions suitable for activation of the GALR3 receptor, and measuring the second messenger response in
15 the presence of only the second chemical compound and in the presence of both the second chemical compound and the chemical compound, a smaller change in the second messenger response in the presence of both the chemical compound and the second chemical compound than in the
20 presence of only the second chemical compound indicating that the chemical compound inhibits activation of the GALR3 receptor.

25 This invention provides a method of screening a plurality of chemical compounds not known to activate a GALR3 receptor to identify a compound which activates the GALR3 receptor which comprises: (a) contacting cells transfected with and expressing the GALR3 receptor with
30 the plurality of compounds not known to activate the GALR3 receptor, under conditions permitting activation of the GALR3 receptor; (b) determining whether the activity of the GALR3 receptor is increased in the presence of the compounds; and if so (c) separately determining
35 whether the activation of the GALR3 receptor is increased by each compound included in the plurality of compounds, so as to thereby identify the compound which activates

the GALR3 receptor.

5 This invention provides a method of screening a plurality
of chemical compounds not known to inhibit the activation
of a GALR3 receptor to identify a compound which inhibits
the activation of the GALR3 receptor, which comprises:
10 (a) contacting cells transfected with and expressing the
GALR3 receptor with the plurality of compounds in the
presence of a known GALR3 receptor agonist, under
conditions permitting activation of the GALR3 receptor;
15 (b) determining whether the activation of the GALR3
receptor is reduced in the presence of the plurality of
compounds, relative to the activation of the GALR3
receptor in the absence of the plurality of compounds;
and if so (c) separately determining the inhibition of
20 activation of the GALR3 receptor for each compound
included in the plurality of compounds, so as to thereby
identify the compound which inhibits the activation of
the GALR3 receptor.

20 This invention provides a process for determining whether
a chemical compound is a GALR3 receptor antagonist, which
comprises preparing a cell extract from cells transfected
with and expressing DNA encoding the GALR3 receptor,
25 isolating a membrane fraction from the cell extract,
separately contacting the membrane fraction with the
chemical compound, GTP γ S and a second chemical compound
known to activate the GALR3 receptor, with GTP γ S and
only the second compound, and with GTP γ S alone, under
30 conditions permitting the activation of the GALR3
receptor, detecting GTP γ S binding to each membrane
fraction, and comparing the increase in GTP γ S binding in
the presence of the compound and the second compound
relative to the binding of GTP γ S alone, to the increase
35 in GTP γ S binding in the presence of the second chemical
compound relative to the binding of GTP γ S alone, a
smaller increase in GTP γ S binding in the presence of the

compound and the second compound indicating that the compound is a GALR3 receptor antagonist.

Brief Description of the Figures

Figure 1 Nucleotide coding sequence of the rat hypothalamic galanin GALR3 receptor (Seq. I.D. No. 1), with partial 5' and 3' untranslated sequences. Start and stop codons are underlined.

Figure 2 Deduced amino acid sequence of the rat hypothalamic galanin GALR3 receptor (Seq. I.D. No. 2) encoded by the rat nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 1.

Figure 3 Nucleotide coding sequence of the human galanin GALR3 receptor (Seq. I.D. No. 3), with partial 5' and 3' untranslated sequences. Start and stop codons are underlined.

Figure 4 Deduced amino acid sequence of the human galanin GALR3 receptor (Seq. I.D. No. 4) encoded by the human nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 3. The nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 3 is translated from nucleotide 1 to the stop codon. Two possible starting methionines are underlined.

Figures 5A-5D Amino acid sequence alignment of the rat GALR3 receptor (top row) (Seq. ID No. 2), human GALR3 receptor (middle row) (Seq. ID No. 4) and rat GALR1 receptor (bottom row) (Seq. ID No. 5). Transmembrane domains (TM 1-7) are indicated by brackets above the sequence.

Figures 6A-6B **Figure 6A:** Long continuous trace (3 segments) demonstrates galanin responsivity and sensitivity to Ba^{++} block in an oocyte expressing hGalR3 and GIRK1 and GIRK4. Switching from ND96 to 1/2hK solution causes the appearance of a large resting (inward) K^+ current that increases further upon transient addition of 3 μM galanin. Subsequent addition of 300 μM

Ba⁺⁺ largely blocks both the resting and galanin-stimulated K⁺ currents. After removal of Ba⁺⁺ galanin responsivity is partially restored. **Figure 6B:** Concentration-response characteristic of a second oocyte expressing both hGalR3 and GIRKs. Stepwise increases in the concentration of porcine galanin from 10 to 10,000 nM result in a saturable increase in inward current.

Figure 7 Pertussis toxin sensitivity of GalR3 and GalR1 stimulation of GIRK currents. Normalized mean currents elicited by 0.1 μ M (GalR1) and 1 μ M (GalR3) galanin in oocytes injected 3 h prior with 2 ng of pertussis toxin compared to water-injected oocytes. For oocytes expressing GalR2 and α 1a receptors, the response amplitude was measured as the peak of the Cl⁻ current stimulated by 1 μ M galanin or epinephrine, respectively. Number of observations appears in parenthesis below the x-axis. Apparent absence of a bar indicates an amplitude of 0 (no response above baseline).

Figures 8A-8F Concentration-response relations for 6 peptides at GalR3 receptors expressed in oocytes. **Figure 8A:** M32; **Figure 8B:** porcine galanin; **Figure 8C:** C7; **Figure 8D:** Gal -7-29; **Figure 8E:** Gal 1-16; **Figure 8F:** M40. Measurements of GIRK currents were made as shown for galanin in Fig. 6B. For all peptides, responses from 3-6 oocytes were averaged for each data point. Curves were fitted with the logistic equation $I = I_{max} / (1 + (EC_{50} / [Agonist])^n)$, where EC₅₀ is the concentration of agonist that produced half-maximal activation, and n the Hill coefficient. Fits were made with a Marquardt-Levenberg non-linear least-squares curve fitting algorithm.

Figures 9A-9B **Figure 9A:** Current-voltage relation for responses generated by galanin in oocytes expressing hGalR3, GIRK1 and GIRK4. Voltage ramps from -100 to +20

mV were applied at a rate of 50 mV/s. Ramps were generated in 1/2hK, 1/2hK + 1 μ M galanin, and 1/2hK + galanin + 300 μ M Ba⁺⁺. **Figure 9B:** the galanin-sensitive current (I_{gal}) was derived by subtracting the background current (1/2hK) from the galanin current (+gal); the total inward rectifier current (I_{tot}) was similarly obtained by subtracting the current in the presence of Ba⁺⁺ from the galanin current. Both I_{gal} and I_{tot} display steep inward rectification and reverse at approximately -24 mV.

Figure 10

Autoradiograph demonstrating hybridization of radiolabeled rat GALR3 probe to RNA extracted from rat tissue in a solution hybridization/nuclease protection assay using ³²P labeled riboprobe. 2 μ g of mRNA was used in each assay. The single band represents mRNA coding for the rat GALR3 receptor extracted from tissue indicated at the bottom of the gel. mRNA coding for the rGalR3 is present in: kidney, stomach, pancreas, pituitary, adrenal medulla, whole brain, hypothalamus, spinal cord, and medulla. Integrity of RNA was assessed using hybridization to mRNA coding to GAPDH. Biomax Film; 18 hr exposure, -70°C.

Figure 11

Localization of rGALR3 mRNA by solution hybridization/RNase protection assay. Autoradiograph demonstrating protection of radiolabeled rat GALR3 RNA probe by poly A+RNA (2 μ g) from various rat tissues in a solution hybridization/nuclease protection assay. The single band (arrow) represents levels of rat GALR3 receptor mRNA in the tissues indicated: (sc, spinal cord; ad ctx, adrenal cortex; cpu, caudate putamen; cblm, cerebellum; choroid, choroid plexus; ctx, cerebral cortex; drg, dorsal root ganglia; hif, hippocampal formation; medulla, medulla

oblongata; olf bulb, olfactory bulb; sn, substantia nigra; pit, pituitary; duod, duodenum; vas def, vas deferens.)

5 **Figure 12**

Functional activation of rat GALR3 receptors expressed in Xenopus oocytes. Under voltage clamp an inward current develops following application of porcine galanin (1 μ M) during the period indicated by the bar. Oocyte was continuously bathed in elevated K^+ (hK); holding potential was -80 mV. Oocyte was previously injected with mRNAs encoding rat GALR3 and the potassium channel subunits GIRK1 and GIRK4.

10

15 **Figure 13**

Coupling of hGALR3 to G protein in LMTK-. Membranes were prepared from hGALR3-LMTK- cells which had been grown for 16 hours in the presence (open circle) or absence (closed circle) pertussis toxin (100 ng/ml). Membranes were distributed into 96 well plates (40 μ g membrane protein/250 μ l) together with porcine 125 I-galanin (375,000 dpm/250 μ l) and guanine nucleotides (GTP γ S, GDP or GMP). Nonspecific binding was defined by 1 μ M porcine galanin. Pertussis toxin-treated membranes appear to have a reduced population of hGALR3/G protein-coupled receptors, as indicated by 1) a reduction in specific binding vs. control membranes, and 2) the absence of guanine nucleotide sensitivity in the remaining fraction of 125 I-galanin binding sites. Each symbol is the average of duplicate data points from a single assay.

20

25

30

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Throughout this application, the following standard abbreviations are used to indicate specific nucleotide bases:

5 C=cytosine A=adenine
 T=thymine G=guanine

Furthermore, the term "agonist" is used throughout this application to indicate any peptide or non-peptidyl
10 compound which increases the activity of any of the receptors of the subject invention. The term "antagonist" is used throughout this application to indicate any peptide or non-peptidyl compound which decreases the activity of any of the receptors of the subject
15 invention.

The activity of a G-protein coupled receptor such as a galanin receptor may be measured using any of a variety of functional assays which are well-known in the art, in
20 which activation of the receptor in question results in an observable change in the level of some second messenger, including but not limited to adenylate cyclase, calcium mobilization, arachidonic acid release, ion channel activity, inositol phospholipid hydrolysis or
25 guanylyl cyclase. Heterologous expression systems utilizing appropriate host cells to express the nucleic acid of the subject invention are used to obtain the desired second messenger coupling. Receptor activity may also be assayed in an oocyte expression system, using
30 methods well known in the art.

This invention provides an isolated nucleic acid encoding a GALR3 galanin receptor. This invention further provides a recombinant nucleic acid encoding a GALR3
35 galanin receptor. In an embodiment, the galanin receptor is a vertebrate or a mammalian GALR3 receptor. In another embodiment, the galanin receptor is a rat GALR3

receptor. In another embodiment, the galanin receptor is a human GALR3 receptor. In an embodiment, the isolated nucleic acid encodes a receptor characterized by an amino acid sequence in the transmembrane region, which
5 has a homology of 70% or higher to the amino acid sequence in the transmembrane region of the rat galanin GALR3 receptor and a homology of less than 70% to the amino acid sequence in the transmembrane region of any GALR1 receptor. In an embodiment, the GALR3 receptor is
10 a rat GALR3 receptor. In another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor is a human GALR3 receptor.

This invention provides an isolated nucleic acid encoding a GALR3 receptor having the same or substantially the
15 same amino acid sequence as the amino acid sequence encoded by the plasmid K1086 (ATCC Accession No. 97747). In an embodiment, the nucleic acid is DNA. This invention further provides an isolated nucleic acid encoding a rat GALR3 receptor having the amino acid
20 sequence encoded by the plasmid K1086. This invention provides an isolated nucleic acid encoding a GALR3 receptor having the same or substantially the same amino acid sequence as the amino acid sequence encoded by the plasmid pEXJ-RGalR3T (ATCC Accession No. 97826). In an
25 embodiment, the nucleic acid is DNA. This invention further provides an isolated nucleic acid encoding a rat GALR3 receptor having the amino acid sequence encoded by the plasmid pEXJ-RGalR3T (ATCC Accession No. 97826). This invention provides an isolated nucleic acid encoding
30 a GALR3 receptor having substantially the same amino acid sequence as the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 2 (Seq. I.D. No. 2). In another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor is the rat GALR3 receptor having the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 2 (Seq. ID NO. 2). In another
35 embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises at least an intron. In still another embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises alternately spliced nucleic acid transcribed

from the nucleic acid contained in plasmid K1086. In an embodiment, the alternately spliced nucleic acid is mRNA transcribed from DNA encoding a galanin receptor.

5 In an embodiment, the GALR3 receptor is a human GALR3 receptor. This invention provides an isolated nucleic acid encoding a human GALR3 receptor having the same or substantially the same amino acid sequence as the amino acid sequence encoded by plasmid pEXJ-hGalR3 (ATCC
10 Accession No. 97827). This invention provides an isolated nucleic acid encoding a human GALR3 receptor, wherein the human GALR3 receptor has a sequence, which sequence comprises substantially the same amino acid sequence as the sequence shown in Figure 4 (Seq. I.D. No.
15 4) from amino acid 60 through amino acid 427. In another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor has a sequence, which sequence comprises the sequence shown in Figure 4 (Seq. ID NO. 4) from amino acid 60 through amino acid 427.

20 In another embodiment, the nucleic acid encoding the human GALR3 receptor comprises an intron. In still another embodiment, the nucleic acid encoding the human GALR3 receptor comprises alternately spliced nucleic acid.

25 The fact that introns are found in many G protein coupled receptors raises the possibility that introns could exist in coding or non-coding regions of GALR3; if so, a spliced form of mRNA may encode additional amino acids
30 either upstream of the currently defined starting methionine or within the coding region. Further, the existence and use of alternative exons is possible, whereby the mRNA may encode different amino acids within the region comprising the exon. In addition, single
35 amino acid substitutions may arise via the mechanism of RNA editing such that the amino acid sequence of the expressed protein is different than that encoded by the

original gene (Burns et al., 1996; Chu et al., 1996). Such variants may exhibit pharmacologic properties differing from the receptor encoded by the original gene.

5 This invention provides a splice variant of the GALR3 receptors disclosed herein. This invention further provides for alternate translation initiation sites and alternately spliced or edited variants of nucleic acids encoding rat and human GALR3 receptors.

10

This invention provides the above-described isolated nucleic acid, wherein the nucleic acid is DNA. In one embodiment, the DNA is cDNA. In another embodiment, the DNA is genomic DNA. In still another embodiment, the
15 nucleic acid molecule is RNA. Methods for production and manipulation of nucleic acid molecules are well known in the art.

20

This invention provides a vector encoding the nucleic acid of human GALR3 receptor.

25

In another embodiment, the nucleic acid encodes a vertebrate GALR3 receptor. In a separate embodiment, the nucleic acid encodes a mammalian GALR3 receptor. In
another embodiment, the nucleic acid encodes a rat GALR3 receptor. In still another embodiment, the nucleic acid encodes a human GALR3 receptor.

30

This invention further provides nucleic acid which is degenerate with respect to the DNA comprising the coding sequence of the plasmid K1086 (ATCC Accession No. 97747). This invention further provides nucleic acid which is degenerate with respect to any DNA encoding a GALR3 receptor. In an embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises
35 a nucleotide sequence which is degenerate with respect to the nucleotide sequence of plasmid K1086, that is, a nucleotide sequence which is translated into the same

amino acid sequence. In an embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence which is degenerate with respect to the nucleotide sequence of plasmid pEXJ-rGalR3T (ATCC Accession No. 97826). In another
5 embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence which is degenerate with respect to the nucleotide sequence of plasmid pEXJ-hGalR3 (ATCC Accession No. 97827).

10 This invention also encompasses DNAs and cDNAs which encode amino acid sequences which differ from those of the GALR3 galanin receptor, but which should not produce phenotypic changes. Alternatively, this invention also encompasses DNAs, cDNAs, and RNAs which hybridize to the
15 DNA, cDNA, and RNA of the subject invention. Hybridization methods are well known to those of skill in the art.

The nucleic acids of the subject invention also include
20 nucleic acid molecules coding for polypeptide analogs, fragments or derivatives of antigenic polypeptides which differ from naturally-occurring forms in terms of the identity or location of one or more amino acid residues (deletion analogs containing less than all of the
25 residues specified for the protein, substitution analogs wherein one or more residues specified are replaced by other residues and addition analogs where in one or more amino acid residues is added to a terminal or medial portion of the polypeptides) and which share some or all
30 properties of naturally-occurring forms. These molecules include: the incorporation of codons "preferred" for expression by selected non-mammalian hosts; the provision of sites for cleavage by restriction endonuclease enzymes; and the provision of additional initial,
35 terminal or intermediate DNA sequences that facilitate construction of readily expressed vectors.

G-protein coupled receptors such as the GALR3 receptors of the present invention are characterized by the ability of an agonist to promote the formation of a high-affinity ternary complex between the agonist, the receptor, and an intracellular G-protein. This complex is formed in the presence of physiological concentrations of GTP, and results in the dissociation of the alpha subunit of the G protein from the beta and gamma subunits of the G protein, which further results in a functional response, i.e., activation of downstream effectors such as adenylyl cyclase or phospholipase C. This high-affinity complex is transient even in the presence of GTP, so that if the complex is destabilized, the affinity of the receptor for agonists is reduced. Thus, if a receptor is not optimally coupled to G protein under the conditions of an assay, an agonist will bind to the receptor with low affinity. In contrast, the affinity of the receptor for an antagonist is normally not significantly affected by the presence or absence of G protein. Functional assays may be used to determine whether a compound binds to the receptor, but may be more time-consuming or difficult to perform than a binding assay. Therefore, it may be desirable to produce a receptor which will bind to agonists with high affinity in a binding assay. Examples of modified receptors which bind agonists with high affinity are disclosed in WO 96/14331, which describes neuropeptide Y receptors modified in the third intracellular domain. The modifications may include deletions of 6-13 amino acids in the third intracellular loop. Such deletions preferably end immediately before the polar or charged residue at the beginning of helix six. In an embodiment, the deleted amino acids are at the carboxy terminus of the third intracellular domain. Such modified receptors may be produced using methods well-known in the art such as site-directed mutagenesis or recombinant techniques using restriction enzymes.

This invention provides an isolated nucleic acid encoding a modified GALR3 receptor, which differs from a GALR3 receptor by having an amino acid(s) deletion, replacement or addition in the third intracellular domain. In one
5 embodiment, the modified GALR3 receptor differs by having a deletion in the third intracellular domain. In another embodiment, the modified GALR3 receptor differs by having an amino acid replacement or addition to the third intracellular domain.

10 The modified receptors of this invention may be transfected into cells either transiently or stably using methods well-known in the art, examples of which are disclosed herein. This invention also provides for
15 binding assays using the modified receptors, in which the receptor is expressed either transiently or in stable cell lines. This invention further provides for a compound identified using a modified receptor in a binding assay such as the binding assays described
20 herein.

The nucleic acids described and claimed herein are useful for the information which they provide concerning the amino acid sequence of the polypeptide and as products
25 for the large scale synthesis of the polypeptide by a variety of recombinant techniques. The nucleic acid molecule is useful for generating new cloning and expression vectors, transformed and transfected prokaryotic and eukaryotic host cells, and new and useful
30 methods for cultured growth of such host cells capable of expression of the polypeptide and related products.

This invention also provides an isolated galanin GALR3 receptor protein. In one embodiment, the GALR3 receptor
35 protein has the same or substantially the same amino acid sequence as the amino acid sequence encoded by plasmid K1086. In another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor protein

has the amino acid sequence encoded by plasmid K1086. In another embodiment, the protein has the amino acid sequence encoded by the plasmid pEXJ-hGalR3. In an embodiment, the GALR3 receptor protein has the same or substantially the same amino acid sequence as the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 2 (Seq. I.D. No. 2). In an embodiment, the GALR3 receptor comprises the same or substantially the same amino acid sequence as the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 4 (Seq. I.D. No. 4) from amino acid 60 through amino acid 427.

This invention provides a vector comprising the above-described nucleic acid molecule.

Vectors which comprise the isolated nucleic acid molecule described hereinabove also are provided. Suitable vectors comprise, but are not limited to, a plasmid or a virus. Some such vectors may be transformed into a suitable host cell to form a host cell expression system for the production of a polypeptide having the biological activity of a galanin GALR3 receptor. Suitable host cells include, for example, neuronal cells such as the glial cell line C6, a Xenopus cell such as an oocyte or melanophore cell, as well as numerous mammalian cells and non-neuronal cells. Other such vectors may be used for in vitro transcription to produce RNA encoding GALR3, which RNA is introduced, e.g., by injection, into oocytes.

This invention provides the above-described vector adapted for expression in a bacterial cell which further comprises the regulatory elements necessary for expression of the nucleic acid in the bacterial cell operatively linked to the nucleic acid encoding the GALR3 receptor as to permit expression thereof.

This invention provides the above-described vector

adapted for expression in a yeast cell which comprises the regulatory elements necessary for expression of the nucleic acid in the yeast cell operatively linked to the nucleic acid encoding the GALR3 receptor as to permit
5 expression thereof.

This invention provides the above-described vector adapted for expression in an insect cell which comprises the regulatory elements necessary for expression of the
10 nucleic acid in the insect cell operatively linked to the nucleic acid encoding the GALR3 receptor as to permit expression thereof. In a still further embodiment, the vector is a baculovirus.

This invention provides the above-described vector adapted for expression in a amphibian cell which further comprises the regulatory elements necessary for expression of the nucleic acid in the amphibian cell operatively linked to the nucleic acid encoding the GALR3
15 receptor as to permit expression thereof.
20

In an embodiment, the vector is adapted for expression in a mammalian cell which comprises the regulatory elements necessary for expression of the nucleic acid in the
25 mammalian cell operatively linked to the nucleic acid encoding the mammalian GALR3 receptor as to permit expression thereof.

In a further embodiment, the vector is adapted for
30 expression in a mammalian cell which comprises the regulatory elements necessary for expression of the nucleic acid in the mammalian cell operatively linked to the nucleic acid encoding the rat GALR3 receptor as to permit expression thereof.

35
In a still further embodiment, the vector is a plasmid.

In another embodiment, the plasmid is adapted for expression in a mammalian cell which comprises the regulatory elements necessary for expression of the nucleic acid in the mammalian cell operatively linked to the nucleic acid encoding the human GALR3 receptor as to permit expression thereof.

This invention provides the above-described plasmid adapted for expression in a mammalian cell which comprises the regulatory elements necessary for expression of nucleic acid in a mammalian cell operatively linked to the nucleic acid encoding the mammalian GALR3 receptor as to permit expression thereof.

This invention provides a plasmid designated K1086 (ATCC Accession No. 97747) which comprises the regulatory elements necessary for expression of DNA in a mammalian cell operatively linked to DNA encoding the GALR3 galanin receptor so as to permit expression thereof.

This plasmid (K1086) was deposited on October 8, 1996, with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), 12301 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, Maryland 20852, U.S.A. under the provisions of the Budapest Treaty for the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure and was accorded ATCC Accession No. 97747.

This invention provides a plasmid designated pEXJ-hGalR3 (ATCC Accession No. 97827) which comprises the regulatory elements necessary for expression of DNA in a mammalian cell operatively linked to DNA encoding the human GALR3 galanin receptor so as to permit expression thereof.

This plasmid was deposited December 17, 1996, with the ATCC, 12301 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, Maryland, 20852, U.S.A. under the provisions of the Budapest Treaty forth

International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure and was accorded ATCC Accession No. 97827.

5 This invention provides a plasmid designated pEXJ-rGalR3T (ATCC Accession No. 97826) which comprises the regulatory elements necessary for expression of DNA in a mammalian cell operatively linked to DNA encoding the rat GALR3 galanin receptor so as to permit expression thereof.

10 This plasmid was deposited December 17, 1996, with the ATCC, 12301 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, Maryland, 20852, U.S.A. under the provisions of the Budapest Treaty for the International Recognition of the Deposit of
15 Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure and was accorded ATCC Accession No. 97826.

This invention provides a plasmid designated M54 (ATCC Accession No. 209312).

20 This plasmid (M54) was deposited on September 30, 1997, with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), 12301 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, Maryland 20852, U.S.A. under the provisions of the Budapest Treaty for the
25 International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure and was accorded ATCC Accession No. 209312.

This invention provides a plasmid designated M67 (ATCC Accession No.).

30 This plasmid (M67) was deposited on March 27, 1998, with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), 12301 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, Maryland 20852, U.S.A. under the provisions of the Budapest Treaty for the
35 International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure and

was accorded ATCC Accession No xxxxx.

5 This invention further provides for any vector or plasmid which comprises modified untranslated sequences, which are beneficial for expression in desired host cells or for use in binding or functional assays. For example, a vector or plasmid with untranslated sequences of varying lengths may express differing amounts of the receptor depending upon the host cell used. In one embodiment, 10 the vector or plasmid comprises the coding sequence of the GALR3 receptor and the regulatory elements necessary for expression in the host cell.

15 This invention provides a eukaryotic cell comprising the above-described plasmid or vector. This invention provides a mammalian cell comprising the above-described plasmid or vector. In an embodiment the cell is a *Xenopus* oocyte or melanophore cell. In an embodiment, the cell is a neuronal cell such as the glial cell line 20 C6. In an embodiment, the mammalian cell is non-neuronal in origin. In an embodiment, the mammalian cell is a COS-7 cell. In another embodiment the mammalian cell is a Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cell. In another embodiment, the cell is a mouse Y1 cell.

25 In still another embodiment, the mammalian cell is a 293 human embryonic kidney cell. In still another embodiment, the mammalian cell is a NIH-3T3 cell. In another embodiment, the mammalian cell is an LM(tk-) 30 cell.

In an embodiment, the mammalian cell is the 293 cell designated 293-rGALR3-105, which comprises the "trimmed" plasmid pEXJ-rGalR3T. This cell line was deposited with 35 the ATCC on February 19, 1997, under the provisions of the Budapest Treaty for the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent

Procedure, and was accorded ATCC Accession No. CRL-12287.

5 In an embodiment, the mammalian cell is the LM(tk-) cell designated L-hGALR3-228, which comprises the plasmid pEXJ-hGalR3. This cell line was deposited with the ATCC on June 25, 1997, under the provisions of the Budapest Treaty for the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, and was accorded ATCC Accession No. CRL-12373.

10

This invention also provides an insect cell comprising the above-described vector. In an embodiment, the insect cell is an Sf9 cell. In another embodiment, the insect cell is an Sf21 cell.

15

This invention provides a membrane preparation isolated from any of the above-described cells.

20

This invention provides a nucleic acid probe comprising at least 15 nucleotides, which probe specifically hybridizes with a nucleic acid encoding a GALR3 receptor, wherein the probe has a unique sequence corresponding to a sequence present within one of the two strands of the nucleic acid encoding the GALR3 receptor contained in plasmid K1086.

25

30 This invention further provides a nucleic acid probe comprising at least 15 nucleotides, which probe specifically hybridizes with a nucleic acid encoding a GALR3 receptor, wherein the probe has a unique sequence corresponding to a sequence present within one of the two strands of the nucleic acid encoding the GALR3 receptor contained in plasmid pEXJ-rGalR3T.

35

This invention still further provides a nucleic acid probe comprising at least 15 nucleotides, which probe specifically hybridizes with a nucleic acid encoding a

GALR3 receptor, wherein the probe has a unique sequence corresponding to a sequence present within (a) the nucleic acid sequence shown in Figure 1 (Seq. ID NO. 1) or (b) the reverse complement to the nucleic acid sequence shown in Figure 1 (Seq. ID No. 1).

This invention also provides a nucleic acid probe comprising at least 15 nucleotides, which probe specifically hybridizes with a nucleic acid encoding a GALR3 receptor, wherein the probe has a unique sequence corresponding to a sequence present within one of the two strands of the nucleic acid encoding the GALR3 receptor contained in plasmid pEXJ-hGalR3. This invention provides a nucleic acid probe comprising at least 15 nucleotides, which probe specifically hybridizes with a nucleic acid encoding a GALR3 receptor, wherein the probe has a unique sequence corresponding to a sequence present within (a) the nucleic acid sequence shown in Figure 3 (Seq. ID No. 3) or (b) the reverse complement to the nucleic acid sequence shown in Figure 3 (Seq. ID NO. 3).

This invention provides a nucleic acid probe comprising a nucleic acid which specifically hybridizes with a nucleic acid encoding a GALR3 receptor, wherein the probe comprises a unique sequence of at least 15 nucleotides within a fragment of (a) the nucleic acid sequence contained in plasmid K1086 or (b) the antisense nucleic acid sequence capable of specifically hybridizing to the nucleic acid sequence contained in plasmid K1086. In one embodiment the GALR3 receptor is encoded by the coding sequence of the plasmid K1086, or the reverse complement (antisense sequence) of the coding sequence of plasmid K1086. In an embodiment, the nucleic acid encoding a GALR3 receptor comprises an intron.

35

This invention further provides a nucleic acid probe comprising a nucleic acid molecule of at least 15

nucleotides which is complementary to a unique fragment of the sequence of a nucleic acid molecule encoding a GALR3 receptor. This invention also provides a nucleic acid probe comprising a nucleic acid molecule of at least
5 15 nucleotides which is complementary to the antisense sequence of a unique fragment of the sequence of a nucleic acid molecule encoding a GALR3 receptor.

In an embodiment, the nucleic acid probe is DNA. In
10 another embodiment the nucleic acid probe is RNA. As used herein, the phrase "specifically hybridizing" means the ability of a nucleic acid molecule to recognize a nucleic acid sequence complementary to its own and to form double-helical segments through hydrogen bonding
15 between complementary base pairs.

This nucleic acid of at least 15 nucleotides capable of specifically hybridizing with a sequence of a nucleic acid encoding the GALR3 galanin receptors can be used as
20 a probe. Nucleic acid probe technology is well known to those skilled in the art who will readily appreciate that such probes may vary greatly in length and may be labeled with a detectable label, such as a radioisotope or fluorescent dye, to facilitate detection of the probe.
25 DNA probe molecules may be produced by insertion of a DNA molecule which encodes the GALR3 receptor into suitable vectors, such as plasmids or bacteriophages, followed by transforming into suitable bacterial host cells, replication in the transformed bacterial host cells and
30 harvesting of the DNA probes, using methods well known in the art. Alternatively, probes may be generated chemically from DNA synthesizers.

RNA probes may be generated by inserting the DNA molecule
35 which encodes the GALR3 galanin receptor downstream of a bacteriophage promoter such as T3, T7 or SP6. Large amounts of RNA probe may be produced by incubating the

labeled nucleotides with the linearized fragment where it contains an upstream promoter in the presence of the appropriate RNA polymerase.

5 This invention provides an antisense oligonucleotide having a sequence capable of specifically hybridizing to mRNA encoding a GALR3 galanin receptor, so as to prevent translation of the mRNA.

10 This invention provides an antisense oligonucleotide having a sequence capable of specifically hybridizing to the genomic DNA molecule encoding a GALR3 receptor.

15 This invention provides an antisense oligonucleotide comprising chemical analogues of nucleotides.

20 This invention provides an antibody directed to a GALR3 receptor. This invention also provides an antibody directed to a rat GALR3 receptor. This invention also provides an antibody directed to a human GALR3 receptor. In an embodiment, the rat GALR3 has an amino acid sequence substantially the same as an amino acid sequence encoded by plasmid K1086. In an embodiment, the human GALR3 receptor has a sequence, which sequence comprises

25 substantially the same sequence as the sequence shown in Figure 4 (Seq. I.D. No. 4) from amino acid 60 through amino acid 427. This invention further provides an antibody capable of competitively inhibiting the binding of a second antibody to a GALR3 receptor.

30

This invention provides a monoclonal antibody directed to an epitope of a GALR3 receptor, which epitope is present on the surface of a cell expressing a GALR3 receptor.

35

This invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising an amount of the oligonucleotide effective to

reduce activity of a GALR3 receptor by passing through a cell membrane and binding specifically with mRNA encoding a GALR3 receptor in the cell so as to prevent its translation and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier capable of passing through a cell membrane. In an embodiment, the oligonucleotide is coupled to a substance which inactivates mRNA. In another embodiment, the substance which inactivates mRNA is a ribozyme.

10 This invention provides the above-described pharmaceutical composition, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier capable of passing through a cell membrane comprises a structure which binds to a receptor specific for a selected cell type and is thereby taken up by cells of the selected cell type. In an embodiment, the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier is capable of binding to a receptor which is specific for a selected cell type.

20 This invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising an amount of an antagonist effective to reduce the activity of a GALR3 receptor and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

25 This invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising an amount of an agonist effective to increase activity of a GALR3 receptor and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

30 This invention provides the above-described pharmaceutical composition which comprises an amount of the antibody effective to block binding of a ligand to the GALR3 receptor and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

35 As used herein, "pharmaceutically acceptable carriers" means any of the standard pharmaceutically acceptable

carriers. Examples include, but are not limited to, phosphate buffered saline, physiological saline, water and emulsions, such as oil/water emulsions.

5 This invention provides a transgenic nonhuman mammal expressing DNA encoding a GALR3 receptor.

This invention provides a transgenic nonhuman mammal comprising a homologous recombination knockout of the
10 native GALR3 receptor.

This invention provides a transgenic nonhuman mammal whose genome comprises antisense DNA complementary to DNA encoding a GALR3 receptor so placed as to be transcribed
15 into antisense mRNA which is complementary to mRNA encoding a GALR3 receptor and which hybridizes to mRNA encoding a GALR3 receptor thereby reducing its translation.

20 This invention provides the above-described transgenic nonhuman mammal, wherein the DNA encoding a GALR3 receptor additionally comprises an inducible promoter.

This invention provides the transgenic nonhuman mammal,
25 wherein the DNA encoding a GALR3 receptor additionally comprises tissue specific regulatory elements.

In an embodiment, the transgenic nonhuman mammal is a
30 mouse.

Animal model systems which elucidate the physiological and behavioral roles of GALR3 receptor are produced by creating transgenic animals in which the activity of the GALR3 receptor is either increased or decreased, or the
35 amino acid sequence of the expressed GALR3 receptor is altered, by a variety of techniques. Examples of these techniques include, but are not limited to: 1) Insertion

of normal or mutant versions of DNA encoding a GALR3 receptor, by microinjection, electroporation, retroviral transfection or other means well known to those skilled in the art, into appropriate fertilized embryos in order to produce a transgenic animal or 2) Homologous recombination of mutant or normal, human or animal versions of these genes with the native gene locus in transgenic animals to alter the regulation of expression or the structure of these GALR3 receptor sequences. The technique of homologous recombination is well known in the art. It replaces the native gene with the inserted gene and so is useful for producing an animal that cannot express native GALR3 receptors but does express, for example, an inserted mutant GALR3 receptor, which has replaced the native GALR3 receptor in the animal's genome by recombination, resulting in underexpression of the transporter. Microinjection adds genes to the genome, but does not remove them, and so is useful for producing an animal which expresses its own and added GALR3 receptors, resulting in overexpression of the GALR3 receptors.

One means available for producing a transgenic animal, with a mouse as an example, is as follows: Female mice are mated, and the resulting fertilized eggs are dissected out of their oviducts. The eggs are stored in an appropriate medium such as M2 medium. DNA or cDNA encoding a GALR3 receptor is purified from a vector by methods well known in the art. Inducible promoters may be fused with the coding region of the DNA to provide an experimental means to regulate expression of the trans-gene. Alternatively or in addition, tissue specific regulatory elements may be fused with the coding region to permit tissue-specific expression of the trans-gene. The DNA, in an appropriately buffered solution, is put into a microinjection needle (which may be made from capillary tubing using a pipet puller) and the egg to be

injected is put in a depression slide. The needle is inserted into the pronucleus of the egg, and the DNA solution is injected. The injected egg is then transferred into the oviduct of a pseudopregnant mouse (a
5 mouse stimulated by the appropriate hormones to maintain pregnancy but which is not actually pregnant), where it proceeds to the uterus, implants, and develops to term. As noted above, microinjection is not the only method for inserting DNA into the egg cell, and is used here only
10 for exemplary purposes.

This invention provides a process for identifying a chemical compound which specifically binds to a GALR3 receptor which comprises contacting cells containing DNA
15 encoding and expressing on their cell surface the GALR3 receptor, wherein such cells do not normally express the GALR3 receptor, with the compound under conditions suitable for binding, and detecting specific binding of the chemical compound to the GALR3 receptor.

20 This invention further provides a process for identifying a chemical compound which specifically binds to a GALR3 receptor which comprises contacting a membrane fraction from a cell extract of cells containing DNA encoding and
25 expressing on their cell surface the GALR3 receptor, wherein such cells do not normally express the GALR3 receptor, with the compound under conditions suitable for binding, and detecting specific binding of the chemical compound to the GALR3 receptor.

30 This invention also provides a process for determining whether a chemical compound can specifically bind to a GALR3 receptor which comprises contacting cells transfected with and expressing DNA encoding the GALR3
35 receptor with the compound under conditions permitting binding of compounds to such receptor, and detecting the presence of any such compound specifically bound to the

GALR3 receptor, so as to thereby determine whether the ligand specifically binds to the GALR3 receptor.

5 This invention provides a process for determining whether a chemical compound can specifically bind to a GALR3 receptor which comprises preparing a cell extract from cells transfected with and expressing DNA encoding the GALR3 receptor, isolating a membrane fraction from the cell extract, contacting the membrane fraction with the
10 compound under conditions permitting binding of compounds to such receptor, and detecting the presence of the compound specifically bound to the GALR3 receptor, so as to thereby determine whether the compound specifically binds to the GALR3 receptor.

15 In one embodiment, the GALR3 receptor is a mammalian GALR3 receptor. In another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor is a rat GALR3 receptor. In still another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor has the same or
20 substantially the same amino acid sequence as that encoded by plasmid K1086. In still another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor has the amino acid sequence encoded by plasmid K1086. In another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor has substantially the same amino acid sequence as the
25 amino acid sequence shown in Figure 2 (Seq. ID NO. 2). In another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor has the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 2 (Seq. ID NO. 2). In still another embodiment, the cells are transfected with the plasmid pEXJ-RGALR3T (ATCC Accession No. 97826),
30 encoding the rat GALR3 receptor. Plasmid pEXJ-RGalR3T comprises the entire coding region of rat GALR3, but in which the 5' initiating ATG is joined directly to the vector, and which comprises only 100 nucleotides from the 3' untranslated region after the stop codon (i.e., up to
35 and including nucleotide 1275 in Figure 1 (Seq. ID NO. 1)). Transfection of cells with the "trimmed" plasmid results in a higher level of expression of the rat GALR3

receptor than the level of expression when plasmid K1086 is used. The use of the "trimmed" plasmid provides for greater convenience and accuracy in binding assays. In another embodiment the GALR3 receptor is a human GALR3 receptor. In still another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor has the same or substantially the same amino acid sequence as that encoded by plasmid pEXJ-hGalR3 (ATCC Accession No. 97827). In an embodiment, the human GALR3 receptor has a sequence, which sequence comprises substantially the same amino acid sequence as the sequence shown in Figure 4 (Seq. I.D. No. 4) from amino acid 60 through amino acid 427. In another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor has a sequence, which sequence comprises the sequence shown in Figure 4 (Seq. ID NO. 4) from amino acid 60 through amino acid 427.

In an embodiment, the above process further comprises determining whether the compound selectively binds to the GALR3 receptor relative to another galanin receptor. In another embodiment, the determination whether the compound selectively binds to the GALR3 receptor comprises: (a) determining the binding affinity of the compound for the GALR3 receptor and for such other galanin receptor; and (b) comparing the binding affinities so determined, the presence of a higher binding affinity for the GALR3 receptor than for such other galanin receptor indicating that the compound selectively binds to the GALR3 receptor. In one embodiment, the other galanin receptor is a GALR1 receptor. In another embodiment, the other galanin receptor is a GALR2 receptor.

This invention provides a process for determining whether a chemical compound is a GALR3 receptor agonist which comprises contacting cells which express the GALR3 receptor with the compound under conditions permitting the activation of the GALR3 receptor, and detecting an

increase in GALR3 receptor activity, so as to thereby determine whether the compound is a GALR3 receptor agonist, wherein the cells do not normally express the GALR3 receptor.

5

This invention provides a process for determining whether a chemical compound is a GALR3 receptor agonist which comprises preparing a cell extract from cells transfected with and expressing DNA encoding the GALR3 receptor,
10 isolating a membrane fraction from the cell extract, contacting the membrane fraction with the compound under conditions permitting the activation of the GALR3 receptor, and detecting an increase in GALR3 receptor activity, so as to thereby determine whether the compound
15 is a GALR3 receptor agonist.

In one embodiment, the GALR3 receptor is a rat GALR3 receptor. In another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor has the same or substantially the same amino acid sequence as that encoded by the plasmid K1086. In yet another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor has the amino acid sequence encoded by the plasmid K1086. In another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor has substantially the same amino acid sequence as the amino acid sequence shown in
20 Figure 2 (Seq. ID No. 2). In another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor has the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 2 (Seq. ID No. 2). In another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor is a human GALR3 receptor. In still another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor has the same or
25 substantially the same amino acid sequence as that encoded by plasmid pEXJ-hGalR3 (ATCC Accession No. 97827). In another embodiment, the human GALR3 receptor has a sequence, which sequence comprises substantially the same amino acid sequence as the sequence shown in
30 Figure 4 (Seq. I.D. No. 4) from amino acid 60 through amino acid 427. In another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor has a sequence, which sequence comprises the
35

sequence shown in Figure 4 (Seq. ID NO. 4) from amino acid 60 through amino acid 427. In another embodiment of this invention the cells are transfected with plasmid pEXJ-RGalR3T (ATCC Accession No. 97826).

5

This invention provides a process for determining whether a chemical compound is a GALR3 receptor antagonist which comprises contacting cells which express the GALR3 receptor with the compound in the presence of a known
10 GALR3 receptor agonist, such as galanin, under conditions permitting the activation of the GALR3 receptor, and detecting a decrease in GALR3 receptor activity, so as to thereby determine whether the compound is a GALR3 receptor antagonist, wherein the cells do not normally
15 express the GALR3 receptor.

This invention provides a process for determining whether a chemical compound is a GALR3 receptor antagonist which comprises preparing a cell extract from cells transfected
20 with and expressing DNA encoding the GALR3 receptor, isolating a membrane fraction from the cell extract, contacting the membrane fraction with the ligand in the presence of a known GALR3 receptor agonist, such as galanin, under conditions permitting the activation of
25 the GALR3 receptor, and detecting a decrease in GALR3 receptor activity, so as to thereby determine whether the compound is a GALR3 receptor antagonist.

In an embodiment, the GALR3 receptor is a mammalian GALR3
30 receptor. In one embodiment of the invention, the GALR3 receptor is a rat GALR3 receptor. In another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor has the same or substantially the same amino acid sequence as that encoded by the plasmid K1086. In still another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor has the
35 amino acid sequence encoded by the plasmid K1086. In another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor has substantially the same amino acid sequence as the amino acid sequence

shown in Figure 2 (Seq. ID No. 2). In another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor has the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 2 (Seq. ID No. 2). In another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor is a human GALR3 receptor.

5 In still another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor has the same or substantially the same amino acid sequence as that encoded by plasmid pEXJ-hGalR3 (ATCC Accession No. 97827). In another embodiment, the human GALR3 receptor has a sequence, which sequence comprises substantially

10 the same amino acid sequence as the sequence shown in Figure 4 (Seq. I.D. No. 4) from amino acid 60 through amino acid 427. In another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor has a sequence, which sequence comprises the sequence shown in Figure 4 (Seq. ID NO. 4) from amino

15 acid 60 through amino acid 427.

In an embodiment of the above-described methods, the cell is a non-mammalian cell such as an insect cell or a Xenopus cell. In another embodiment, the cell is a

20 mammalian cell. In a further embodiment, the cell is non-neuronal in origin. In still further embodiments, the non-neuronal cell is a COS-7 cell, 293 human embryonic kidney cell, NIH-3T3 cell, a CHO cell, or LM(tk-) cell. In another embodiment, the cell is a mouse

25 Y1 cell.

This invention provides a compound determined by the above-described methods. In one embodiment of the above-described methods, the compound is not previously known

30 to bind to a GALR3 receptor.

This invention provides a GALR3 agonist determined by the above-described methods. This invention also provides a GALR3 antagonist determined by the above-described

35 methods.

In an embodiment of any of the above processes, the cells are transfected with and express DNA encoding the GALR3

receptor.

5 In an embodiment of any of the above processes, RNA encoding and expressing the GALR3 receptor has been injected into the cells.

In an embodiment of any of the above processes, the cells also express GIRK1 and GIRK4.

10 In an embodiment of any of the above processes, the GALR3 receptor is a mammalian GALR3 receptor.

15 In an embodiment of any of the above processes, the cells are injected with RNA synthesized in vitro from the plasmid designated M54 (ATCC Accession No. 209312).

20 In an embodiment of any of the above processes, the cells are injected with RNA synthesized in vitro from the plasmid designated M67 (ATCC Accession No.).

25 This invention provides a pharmaceutical composition which comprises an amount of a GALR3 receptor agonist determined by the above-described processes effective to increase activity of a GALR3 receptor and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. In an embodiment, the GALR3 receptor agonist is not previously known.

30 This invention provides a pharmaceutical composition which comprises an amount of a GALR3 receptor antagonist determined by the above-described processes effective to reduce activity of a GALR3 receptor and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. In an embodiment, the GALR3 receptor antagonist is not previously known.

35 This invention provides a pharmaceutical composition which comprises an amount of a GALR3 receptor agonist effective to increase activity of a GALR3 receptor and a

pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

5 This invention provides a pharmaceutical composition which comprises an amount of a GALR3 receptor antagonist effective to reduce activity of a GALR3 receptor and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

10 In further embodiments of the above-described processes, the agonist or antagonist is not previously known to bind to a GALR3 receptor.

15 This invention provides a process involving competitive binding for identifying a chemical compound which specifically binds to a GALR3 receptor which comprises separately contacting cells expressing on their cell surface the GALR3 receptor, wherein such cells do not normally express the GALR3 receptor, with both the chemical compound and a second chemical compound known to bind to the receptor, and with only the second chemical
20 compound, under conditions suitable for binding of both compounds, and detecting specific binding of the chemical compound to the GALR3 receptor, a decrease in the binding of the second chemical compound to the GALR3 receptor in the presence of the chemical compound indicating that the
25 chemical compound binds to the GALR3 receptor.

30 This invention further provides a process involving competitive binding for identifying a chemical compound which specifically binds to a human GALR3 receptor which comprises separately contacting a membrane fraction from a cell extract of cells expressing on their cell surface the GALR3 receptor, wherein such cells do not normally express the GALR3 receptor, with both the chemical compound and a second chemical compound known to bind to
35 the receptor, and with only the second chemical compound, under conditions suitable for binding of both compounds, and detecting specific binding of the chemical compound

to the GALR3 receptor, a decrease in the binding of the second chemical compound to the GALR3 receptor in the presence of the chemical compound indicating that the chemical compound binds to the GALR3 receptor.

5

This invention further provides a process for determining whether a chemical compound specifically binds to and activates a GALR3 receptor, which comprises contacting cells producing a second messenger response and
10 expressing on their cell surface the GALR3 receptor, wherein such cells do not normally express the GALR3 receptor, with the chemical compound under conditions suitable for activation of the GALR3 receptor, and measuring the second messenger response in the presence
15 and in the absence of the chemical compound, a change in the second messenger response in the presence of the chemical compound indicating that the compound activates the GALR3 receptor.

20 This invention further provides a process for determining whether a chemical compound specifically binds to and activates a GALR3 receptor, which comprises contacting a membrane fraction from a cell extract of cells producing a second messenger response and expressing on
25 their cell surface the GALR3 receptor, wherein such cells do not normally express the GALR3 receptor, with the chemical compound under conditions suitable for activation of the GALR3 receptor, and measuring the second messenger response in the presence and in the
30 absence of the chemical compound, a change in the second messenger response in the presence of the chemical compound indicating that the compound activates the GALR3 receptor.

35 In an embodiment of the above processes, the second messenger response comprises potassium channel activation and the change in second messenger is an increase in the

level of potassium current.

5 In one embodiment of the above processes, the second messenger response comprises adenylate cyclase activity and the change in second messenger response is a decrease in adenylate cyclase activity. In an embodiment, adenylate cyclase activity is determined by measurement of cyclic AMP levels.

10 In another embodiment of the above processes, the second messenger response comprises arachidonic acid release and the change in second messenger response is an increase in arachidonic acid levels.

15 In another embodiment of the above processes, the second messenger response comprises intracellular calcium levels and the change in second messenger response is an increase in intracellular calcium levels.

20 In a still further embodiment of the above processes, the second messenger response comprises inositol phospholipid hydrolysis and the change in second messenger response is an increase in inositol phospholipid hydrolysis.

25 This invention further provides a process for determining whether a chemical compound specifically binds to and inhibits activation of a GALR3 receptor, which comprises separately contacting cells producing a second messenger response and expressing on their cell surface the GALR3
30 receptor, wherein such cells do not normally express the GALR3 receptor, with both the chemical compound and a second chemical compound known to activate the GALR3 receptor, and with only the second compound, under conditions suitable for activation of the GALR3 receptor,
35 and measuring the second messenger response in the presence of only the second chemical compound and in the presence of both the second chemical compound and the

chemical compound, a smaller change in the second messenger response in the presence of both the chemical compound and the second chemical compound than in the presence of only the second chemical compound indicating
5 that the chemical compound inhibits activation of the GALR3 receptor.

This invention further provides a process for determining whether a chemical compound specifically binds to and
10 inhibits activation of a GALR3 receptor, which comprises separately contacting a membrane fraction from a cell extract of cells producing a second messenger response and expressing on their cell surface the GALR3 receptor, wherein such cells do not normally express the GALR3
15 receptor, with both the chemical compound and a second chemical compound known to activate the GALR3 receptor, and with only the second chemical compound, under conditions suitable for activation of the GALR3 receptor, and measuring the second messenger response in the
20 presence of only the second chemical compound and in the presence of both the second chemical compound and the chemical compound, a smaller change in the second messenger response in the presence of both the chemical compound and the second chemical compound than in the
25 presence of only the second chemical compound indicating that the chemical compound inhibits activation of the GALR3 receptor.

In an embodiment of the above processes, the second
30 messenger response comprises potassium channel activation and the change in second messenger response is a smaller increase in the level of potassium current in the presence of both the chemical compound and the second chemical compound than in the presence of only the second
35 chemical compound.

In one embodiment of the above processes, the second

5 messenger response comprises adenylate cyclase activity and the change in second messenger response is a smaller decrease in the level of adenylate cyclase activity in the presence of both the chemical compound and the second chemical compound than in the presence of only the second chemical compound. In an embodiment, adenylate cyclase activity is determined by measurement of cyclic AMP levels.

10 In another embodiment of the above processes the second messenger response comprises arachidonic acid release, and the change in second messenger response is a smaller increase in arachidonic acid levels in the presence of both the chemical compound and the second chemical
15 compound than in the presence of only the second chemical compound.

In another embodiment of the above processes the second messenger response comprises intracellular calcium
20 levels, and the change in second messenger response is a smaller increase in intracellular calcium levels in the presence of both the chemical compound and the second chemical compound than in the presence of only the second chemical compound.

25 In yet another embodiment of the above processes, the second messenger response comprises inositol phospholipid hydrolysis, and the change in second messenger response is a smaller increase in inositol phospholipid hydrolysis
30 in the presence of both the chemical compound and the second chemical compound than in the presence of only the second chemical compound.

35 In an embodiment of any of the above processes, the GALR3 receptor is a mammalian GALR3 receptor. In another embodiment of the above processes, the GALR3 receptor is a rat GALR3 receptor or a human GALR3 receptor. In still

another embodiment of the above processes, the GALR3 receptor has the same or substantially the same amino acid sequence as encoded by the plasmid K1086 (ATCC Accession No. 97747). In another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor has substantially the same amino acid sequence as the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 2 (Seq. ID No. 2). In another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor has the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 2 (Seq. ID No. 2). In still another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor has the same or substantially the same amino acid sequence as that encoded by plasmid pEXJ-hGalR3 (ATCC Accession No. 97827). In another embodiment, the human GALR3 receptor has a sequence, which sequence comprises substantially the same amino acid sequence as the sequence shown in Figure 4 (Seq. I.D. No. 4) from amino acid 60 through amino acid 427. In another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor has a sequence, which sequence comprises the sequence shown in Figure 4 (Seq. ID NO. 4) from amino acid 60 through amino acid 427. In another embodiment of this invention the cells are transfected with plasmid pEXJ-RGalR3T (ATCC Accession No. 97826).

In one embodiment of the above-described processes, the cell is a non-mammalian cell such as an insect cell or a Xenopus cell. In another embodiment of any of the above processes, the cell is a mammalian cell. In still further embodiments, the cell is nonneuronal in origin. In another embodiment of the above processes, the nonneuronal cell is a COS-7 cell, 293 human embryonic kidney cell, CHO cell, mouse Y1 cell, NIH-3T3 cell or LM(tk-) cell.

This invention further provides a compound determined by any of the above processes. In another embodiment, the compound is not previously known to bind to a GALR3 receptor.

This invention provides a pharmaceutical composition which comprises an amount of a GALR3 receptor agonist determined by any of the above processes effective to increase activity of a GALR3 receptor and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. In an embodiment, the GALR3 receptor agonist is not previously known.

This invention provides a pharmaceutical composition which comprises an amount of a GALR3 receptor antagonist determined by any of the above processes effective to reduce activity of a GALR3 receptor and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. In an embodiment, the GALR3 receptor antagonist is not previously known.

This invention provides a method of screening a plurality of chemical compounds not known to bind to a GALR3 receptor to identify a compound which specifically binds to the GALR3 receptor, which comprises (a) contacting cells transfected with and expressing DNA encoding the GALR3 receptor with a compound known to bind specifically to the GALR3 receptor; (b) contacting the preparation of step (a) with the plurality of compounds not known to bind specifically to the GALR3 receptor, under conditions permitting binding of compounds known to bind the GALR3 receptor; (c) determining whether the binding of the compound known to bind to the GALR3 receptor is reduced in the presence of the compounds, relative to the binding of the compound in the absence of the plurality of compounds; and if so (d) separately determining the binding to the GALR3 receptor of each compound included in the plurality of compounds, so as to thereby identify the compound which specifically binds to the GALR3 receptor.

This invention provides a method of screening a plurality of chemical compounds not known to bind to a GALR3 receptor to identify a compound which specifically binds

to the GALR3 receptor, which comprises (a) preparing a cell extract from cells transfected with and expressing DNA encoding the GALR3 receptor, isolating a membrane fraction from the cell extract, contacting the membrane
5 fraction with a compound known to bind specifically to the GALR3 receptor; (b) contacting the preparation of step (a) with the plurality of compounds not known to bind specifically to the GALR3 receptor, under conditions
10 permitting binding of compounds known to bind the GALR3 receptor; (c) determining whether the binding of the compound known to bind to the GALR3 receptor is reduced in the presence of the compounds, relative to the binding of the compound in the absence of the plurality of compounds; and if so (d) separately determining the
15 binding to the GALR3 receptor of each compound included in the plurality of compounds, so as to thereby identify the compound which specifically binds to the GALR3 receptor.

20 In an embodiment of any of the above processes, the GALR3 receptor is a mammalian GALR3 receptor. In an embodiment of the above-described methods, the GALR3 receptor is a rat GALR3 receptor. In another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor has the same or substantially the same amino
25 acid sequence as the amino acid sequence encoded by plasmid K1086. In another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor has substantially the same amino acid sequence as the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 2 (Seq. ID NO. 2). In another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor has the amino
30 acid sequence shown in Figure 2 (Seq. ID No. 2). In another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor is a human GALR3 receptor. In still another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor has the same or substantially the same amino acid sequence as that encoded by plasmid pEXJ-hGalR3
35 (ATCC Accession No. 97827). In another embodiment, the human GALR3 receptor has a sequence, which sequence comprises substantially the same amino acid sequence as

the sequence shown in Figure 4 (Seq. I.D. No. 4) from amino acid 60 through amino acid 427. In another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor has a sequence, which sequence comprises the sequence shown in Figure 4 (Seq. ID NO. 4) from amino acid 60 through amino acid 427.

This invention provides a method of screening a plurality of chemical compounds not known to activate a GALR3 receptor to identify a compound which activates the GALR3 receptor which comprises (a) contacting cells expressing the GALR3 receptor with the plurality of compounds not known to activate the GALR3 receptor, under conditions permitting activation of the GALR3 receptor, wherein the cells do not normally express the GALR3 receptor; (b) determining whether the activity of the GALR3 receptor is increased in the presence of the compounds; and if so (c) separately determining whether the activation of the GALR3 receptor is increased by each compound included in the plurality of compounds, so as to thereby identify the compound which activates the GALR3 receptor.

This invention provides a method of screening a plurality of chemical compounds not known to activate a GALR3 receptor to identify a compound which activates the GALR3 receptor which comprises (a) preparing a cell extract from cells transfected with and expressing DNA encoding the GALR3 receptor, isolating a membrane fraction from the cell extract, contacting the membrane fraction with the plurality of compounds not known to activate the GALR3 receptor, under conditions permitting activation of the GALR3 receptor; (b) determining whether the activity of the GALR3 receptor is increased in the presence of the compounds; and if so (c) separately determining whether the activation of the GALR3 receptor is increased by each compound included in the plurality of compounds, so as to thereby identify the compound which activates the GALR3 receptor.

In an embodiment of the above processes, the cells also express GIRK1 and GIRK4. In another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor is a mammalian GALR3 receptor.

5 In an embodiment of any of the above-described methods, the GALR3 receptor is a rat GALR3 receptor. In still another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor has the same or substantially the same amino acid sequence as the amino acid sequence encoded by plasmid K1086. In another
10 embodiment, the GALR3 receptor has substantially the same amino acid sequence as the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 2 (Seq. ID No. 2). In another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor has the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 2 (Seq. ID No. 2). In another embodiment, the
15 GALR3 receptor is a human GALR3 receptor. In still another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor has the same or substantially the same amino acid sequence as that encoded by plasmid pEXJ-hGalR3 (ATCC Accession No. 97827). In another embodiment, the human GALR3 receptor
20 has a sequence, which sequence comprises substantially the same amino acid sequence as the sequence shown in Figure 4 (Seq. I.D. No. 4) from amino acid 60 through amino acid 427. In another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor has a sequence, which sequence comprises the
25 sequence shown in Figure 4 (Seq. ID NO. 4) from amino acid 60 through amino acid 427.

This invention provides a method of screening a plurality of chemical compounds not known to inhibit the activation
30 of a GALR3 receptor to identify a compound which inhibits the activation of the GALR3 receptor, which comprises (a) contacting cells which express the GALR3 receptor with the plurality of compounds in the presence of a known GALR3 receptor agonist, under conditions permitting
35 activation of the GALR3 receptor, wherein the cells do not normally express the GALR3 receptor; (b) determining whether the activation of the GALR3 receptor is reduced

in the presence of the plurality of compounds, relative to the activation of the GALR3 receptor in the absence of the plurality of compounds; and if so (c) separately determining the inhibition of activation of the GALR3 receptor for each compound included in the plurality of compounds, so as to thereby identify the compound which inhibits the activation of the GALR3 receptor.

This invention provides a method of screening a plurality of chemical compounds not known to inhibit the activation of a GALR3 receptor to identify a compound which inhibits the activation of the GALR3 receptor, which comprises (a) preparing a cell extract from cells transfected with and expressing DNA encoding the GALR3 receptor, isolating a membrane fraction from the cell extract, contacting the membrane fraction with the plurality of compounds in the presence of a known GALR3 receptor agonist, under conditions permitting activation of the GALR3 receptor; (b) determining whether the activation of the GALR3 receptor is reduced in the presence of the plurality of compounds, relative to the activation of the GALR3 receptor in the absence of the plurality of compounds; and if so (c) separately determining the inhibition of activation of the GALR3 receptor for each compound included in the plurality of compounds, so as to thereby identify the compound which inhibits the activation of the GALR3 receptor.

In an embodiment of the above processes, the cells also express GIRK1 and GIRK4. In another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor is a mammalian GALR3 receptor.

In an embodiment of any of the above-described methods, the GALR3 receptor is a rat GALR3 receptor. In another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor has the same or substantially the same amino acid sequence as the amino acid sequence encoded by plasmid K1086. In another

embodiment, the GALR3 receptor has substantially the same amino acid sequence as the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 2 (Seq. ID No. 2). In another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor has the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 2 (Seq. ID No. 2). In another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor is a human GALR3 receptor. In still another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor has the same or substantially the same amino acid sequence as that encoded by plasmid pEXJ-hGalR3 (ATCC Accession No. 97827). In still another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor has the same or substantially the same amino acid sequence as that encoded by plasmid pEXJ-RGalR3T (ATCC Accession No. 97826). In still another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor has the same or substantially the same amino acid sequence as that encoded by plasmid M54 (ATCC Accession No. 209312). In still another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor has the same or substantially the same amino acid sequence as that encoded by plasmid M67 (ATCC Accession No.). In another embodiment, the human GALR3 receptor has a sequence, which sequence comprises substantially the same amino acid sequence as the sequence shown in Figure 4 (Seq. I.D. No. 4) from amino acid 60 through amino acid 427. In another embodiment, the GALR3 receptor has a sequence, which sequence comprises the sequence shown in Figure 4 (Seq. ID NO. 4) from amino acid 60 through amino acid 427.

In an embodiment of the above processes, the cells are transfected with and expressing GIRK1 and GIRK4. In an embodiment of the above processes, receptor activation is determined by measurement of potassium channel activation. In an embodiment, receptor activation is determined by measurement of an increase in potassium current. In another embodiment, inhibition of receptor activation is determined by a smaller increase in potassium current in the presence of the compound and a galanin receptor agonist than in the presence of only the

galanin receptor agonist. In an embodiment, the galanin receptor agonist is galanin.

5 This invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound identified by any of the above-described methods effective to increase GALR3 receptor activity and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

10 This invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound identified by any of the above-described methods effective to decrease GALR3 receptor activity and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

15 This invention provides any of the above processes, which further comprises a process for determining whether the compound selectively activates the GALR3 receptor relative to another galanin receptor.

20 This invention provides a process for determining whether a compound selectively activates the GALR3 receptor relative to another galanin receptor which comprises: (a) determining the potency of the compound for the GALR3 receptor and for such other galanin receptor; and (b) comparing the potencies so determined, the presence of a
25 higher potency for the GALR3 receptor than for such other galanin receptor indicating that the compound selectively activates the GALR3 receptor. In an embodiment of the above process such other galanin receptor is a GALR1 receptor. In another embodiment, such other galanin
30 receptor is a GALR2 receptor.

This invention further provides any of the above processes, which further comprises a process for
35 determining whether the compound selectively inhibits the activation of the GALR3 receptor relative to another galanin receptor.

This invention provides a process for determining whether a compound selectively inhibits the activation of the GALR3 receptor relative to another galanin receptor, which comprises: (a) determining the decrease in the potency of a known galanin receptor agonist for the GALR3 receptor in the presence of the compound, relative to the potency of the agonist in the absence of the compound; (b) determining the decrease in the potency of the agonist for such other galanin receptor in the presence of the compound, relative to the potency of the agonist in the absence of the compound; and (c) comparing the decrease in potencies so determined, the presence of a greater decrease in potency for the GALR3 receptor than for such other galanin receptor indicating that the compound selectively inhibits the activation of the GALR3 receptor. In an embodiment of the above processes, such other galanin receptor is a GALR1 receptor. In another embodiment, such other galanin receptor is a GALR2 receptor.

In an embodiment of any of the above-described methods, the activation of the GALR3 receptor is determined by a second messenger assay. In an embodiment, the second messenger assay measures adenylate cyclase activity. In other embodiments, the second messenger is cyclic AMP, intracellular calcium, or arachidonic acid or a phosphoinositol lipid metabolite. Receptor activation may also be measured by assaying the binding of GTP γ S (gamma thiol GTP) to membranes, which precedes and is therefore independent of second messenger coupling.

This invention provides a process for determining whether a chemical compound is a GALR3 receptor agonist, which comprises preparing a cell extract from cells transfected with and expressing DNA encoding the GALR3 receptor, isolating a membrane fraction from the cell extract, separately contacting the membrane fraction with both the

chemical compound and GTP γ S, and with only GTP γ S, under conditions permitting the activation of the GALR3 receptor, and detecting GTP γ S binding to the membrane fraction, an increase in GTP γ S binding in the presence of
5 the compound indicating that the chemical compound activates the GALR3 receptor.

This invention provides a process for determining whether a chemical compound is a GALR3 receptor antagonist, which
10 comprises preparing a cell extract from cells transfected with and expressing DNA encoding the GALR3 receptor, isolating a membrane fraction from the cell extract, separately contacting the membrane fraction with the chemical compound, GTP γ S and a second chemical compound
15 known to activate the GALR3 receptor, with GTP γ S and only the second compound, and with GTP γ S alone, under conditions permitting the activation of the GALR3 receptor, detecting GTP γ S binding to each membrane fraction, and comparing the increase in GTP γ S binding in
20 the presence of the compound and the second compound relative to the binding of GTP γ S alone, to the increase in GTP γ S binding in the presence of the second chemical compound relative to the binding of GTP γ S alone, a smaller increase in GTP γ S binding in the presence of the
25 compound and the second compound indicating that the compound is a GALR3 receptor antagonist.

In an embodiment of any of the above-described processes, the second chemical compound is a labeled compound. In another embodiment, the second chemical compound is a
30 radiolabeled compound.

In an embodiment of any of the above-described processes, the GALR3 receptor is a mammalian GALR3 receptor. In another embodiment of any of the above-described
35 processes, the GALR3 receptor has substantially the same amino acid sequence as encoded by the plasmid K1086 (ATCC Accession No. 97747). In another embodiment of any of

the above-described processes, the GALR3 receptor has substantially the same amino acid sequence as that shown in Figure 2 (Seq. ID No. 2). In still another embodiment of any of the above-described processes, the GALR3
5 receptor has substantially the same amino acid sequence as encoded by the plasmid pEXJ-hGalR3 (ATCC Accession No. 97827). In an embodiment of any of the above-described processes, the GALR3 receptor has a sequence, which sequence comprises substantially the same amino acid
10 sequence as that shown in Figure 4 (Seq. ID No. 4) from amino acid 60 through amino acid 427. In still another embodiment of any of the above-described processes, the GALR3 receptor has a sequence, which sequence comprises a sequence shown in Figure 4 (Seq. ID No. 4) from amino
15 acid 60 through amino acid 427.

In an embodiment of any of the above-described processes, the cell is an insect cell.

20 In an embodiment of any of the above-described processes, the cell is a mammalian cell. In another embodiment of any of the above-described processes, the mammalian cell is nonneuronal in origin. In another embodiment of any of the above-described processes, the nonneuronal cell is
25 a COS-7 cell, CHO cell, 293 human embryonic kidney cell, NIH-3T3 cell or LM(tk-) cell. In another embodiment, the nonneuronal cell is the 293 human embryonic kidney cell designated 293-rGALR3-105 (ATCC Accession No. CRL-12287). In still another embodiment, the nonneuronal cell is the
30 LM(tk-) cell designated L-hGALR3-228 (ATCC Accession No. CRL-12373).

GTP γ S assays are well-known in the art, and it is expected that variations on the method described above,
35 such as are described by e.g., Tian et al. (1994) or Lazareno and Birdsall (1993), may be used by one of ordinary skill in the art. In an embodiment of any of

the above-described processes, the compound is not previously known to bind to a GALR3 receptor. This invention also provides a compound determined by any of the above-described processes.

5

This invention further provides a method of measuring GALR3 receptor activation in an oocyte expression system such as a Xenopus oocyte or melanophore. In an embodiment, receptor activation is determined by measurement of ion channel activity, e.g., using the voltage clamp technique (Stühmer, 1992). In an embodiment, receptor activation is determined by the measurement of potassium current. In the experiments described hereinbelow, receptor activation was determined by measurement of inward potassium current in the presence of elevated external potassium levels. However, this invention also provides a method of determining GALR3 receptor activation by measurement of outward potassium current in the presence of low (i.e., physiologic) external potassium levels, using similar methods, which are well-known in the art.

Expression of genes in Xenopus oocytes is well known in the art (A. Coleman, Transcription and Translation: A Practical Approach (B.D. Hanes, S.J. Higgins, eds., pp 271-302, IRL Press, Oxford, 1984; Y. Masu et al., Nature 329:21583-21586, 1994) and is performed using microinjection of native mRNA or in vitro synthesized mRNA into frog oocytes. The preparation of in vitro synthesized mRNA can be performed by various standard techniques (J. Sambrook et al., Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, Second Edition, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, New York, 1989) including using T7 polymerase with the mCAP RNA capping kit (Stratagene). The use of DNA vectors that include 5' and 3' untranslated (UT) regions of Xenopus β -globin gene flanking the coding region of the gene of interest has

been found to increase the level of expression in Xenopus oocytes (Linman, et al., 1992).

5 In an embodiment of any of the above-described processes or methods, the cell is a non-mammalian cell such as an insect cell or Xenopus cell. In a further embodiment of the invention, the cell is a mammalian cell. In another embodiment of the invention, the mammalian cell is non-neuronal in origin. In still further embodiments of the
10 invention, the non-neuronal cell is a COS-7 cell, a 293 human embryonic kidney cell, a LM(tk-) cell, a mouse Y1 cell, a CHO cell, or an NIH-3T3 cell.

15 This invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound identified by the above-described methods and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

20 In an embodiment of the above-described methods, the cell is non-neuronal in origin. In a further embodiment, the non-neuronal cell is a COS-7 cell, 293 human embryonic kidney cell, CHO cell, NIH-3T3 cell or LM(tk-) cell.

25 In one embodiment of the above-described methods, the compound is not previously known to bind to a GALR3 receptor.

30 This invention provides a GALR3 receptor agonist detected by the above-described methods. This invention provides a GALR3 receptor antagonist detected by the above-described methods. In an embodiment the cell is a non-mammalian cell, for example, a Xenopus oocyte or melanophore. In another embodiment the cell is a neuronal cell, for example, a glial cell line such as C6. In an embodiment, the cell is non-neuronal in origin. In
35 a further embodiment, the cell is a Cos-7 or a CHO cell, a 293 human embryonic kidney cell, an LM(tk-) cell or an NIH-3T3 cell.

This invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising a drug candidate identified by the above-described methods and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

5

This invention provides a method for determining whether a chemical compound is a GALR3 antagonist which comprises: (a) administering to an animal a GALR3 agonist and measuring the amount of food intake in the animal;
10 (b) administering to a second animal both the GALR3 agonist and the chemical compound, and measuring the amount of food intake in the second animal; and (c) determining whether the amount of food intake is reduced in the presence of the chemical compound relative to the
15 amount of food intake in the absence of the compound, so as to thereby determine whether the compound is a GALR3 antagonist.

This invention further provides a method of screening a
20 plurality of chemical compounds to identify a chemical compound which is a GALR3 antagonist which comprises: (a) administering to an animal a GALR3 agonist and measuring the amount of food intake in the animal; (b)
25 administering to a second animal the GALR3 agonist and at least one chemical compound of the plurality of compounds, and measuring the amount of food intake in the animal; (c) determining whether the amount of food intake is reduced in the presence of at least one chemical
30 compound of the plurality of chemical compounds relative to the amount of food intake in the absence of at least one of the compounds, and if so; (d) separately determining whether each chemical compound is a GALR3 antagonist according to the method described above, so as
35 to thereby determine if the chemical compound is a GALR3 antagonist. In another embodiment the animal is a non-human mammal. In a further embodiment, the animal is a rodent.

This invention provides a method of detecting expression of a GALR3 receptor by detecting the presence of mRNA coding for the GALR3 receptor which comprises obtaining total mRNA from a cell or tissue sample and contacting the mRNA so obtained with the above-described nucleic acid probe under hybridizing conditions, detecting the presence of mRNA hybridized to the probe, and thereby detecting the expression of the GALR3 receptor by the cell or in the tissue.

This invention provides a method of treating an abnormality in a subject, wherein the abnormality is alleviated by administering to the subject an amount of a GALR3 selective compound, effective to treat the abnormality. Abnormalities which may be treated include cognitive disorder, pain, sensory disorder (olfactory, visual), motor coordination abnormality, motion sickness, neuroendocrine disorders, sleep disorders, migraine, Parkinson's disease, hypertension, heart failure, convulsion/epilepsy, traumatic brain injury, diabetes, glaucoma, electrolyte imbalances, respiratory disorders (asthma, emphysema), depression, reproductive disorders, gastric and intestinal ulcers, gastroesophageal reflux disorder, gastric hypersecretion, gastrointestinal motility disorders (diarrhea), inflammation, immune disorders, and anxiety. In one embodiment the compound is an agonist. In another embodiment the compound is an antagonist.

This invention provides a method of treating an abnormality in a subject, wherein the abnormality is alleviated by the inhibition of a GALR3 receptor which comprises administering to a subject an effective amount of the above-described pharmaceutical composition effective to decrease the activity of the GALR3 receptor in the subject, thereby treating the abnormality in the subject. In an embodiment, the abnormality is obesity.

In another embodiment, the abnormality is bulimia.

5 This invention provides a method of treating an abnormality in a subject wherein the abnormality is alleviated by the activation of a GALR3 receptor which comprises administering to a subject an effective amount of the above-described pharmaceutical composition effective to activate the GALR3 receptor in the subject. In an embodiment, the abnormal condition is anorexia.

10

In another embodiment, the compound binds selectively to a GALR3 receptor. In yet another embodiment, the compound binds to the GALR3 receptor with an affinity greater than ten-fold higher than the affinity with which the compound binds to a GALR1 receptor. In a still further embodiment, the compound binds to the GALR3 receptor with an affinity greater than ten-fold higher than the affinity with which the compound binds to a GALR2 receptor.

20

This invention provides a method of detecting the presence of a GALR3 receptor on the surface of a cell which comprises contacting the cell with the above-described antibody under conditions permitting binding of the antibody to the receptor, detecting the presence of the antibody bound to the cell, and thereby detecting the presence of a GALR3 receptor on the surface of the cell.

25

This invention provides a method of determining the physiological effects of varying levels of activity of GALR3 receptors which comprises producing a transgenic nonhuman mammal whose levels of GALR3 receptor activity are varied by use of an inducible promoter which regulates GALR3 receptor expression.

35

This invention provides a method of determining the physiological effects of varying levels of activity of

GALR3 receptors which comprises producing a panel of transgenic nonhuman mammals each expressing a different amount of GALR3 receptor.

5 This invention provides a method for identifying an antagonist capable of alleviating an abnormality wherein the abnormality is alleviated by decreasing the activity of a GALR3 receptor comprising administering a compound to the above-described transgenic nonhuman mammal and
10 determining whether the compound alleviates the physical and behavioral abnormalities displayed by the transgenic nonhuman mammal as a result of overactivity of a GALR3 receptor, the alleviation of the abnormality identifying the compound as an antagonist.

15 This invention provides an antagonist identified by the above-described methods. This invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising an antagonist identified by the above-described methods and a
20 pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

This invention provides a method of treating an abnormality in a subject wherein the abnormality is alleviated by decreasing the activity of a GALR3 receptor
25 which comprises administering to a subject an effective amount of the above-described pharmaceutical composition, thereby treating the abnormality.

This invention provides a method for identifying an
30 agonist capable of alleviating an abnormality in a subject wherein the abnormality is alleviated by increasing the activity of a GALR3 receptor comprising administering a compound to a transgenic nonhuman mammal and determining whether the compound alleviates the
35 physical and behavioral abnormalities displayed by the transgenic nonhuman mammal, the alleviation of the abnormality identifying the compound as an agonist.

This invention provides an agonist identified by the above-described methods.

5 This invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising an agonist identified by the above-described methods and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

10 This invention provides a method for treating an abnormality in a subject wherein the abnormality is alleviated by increasing the activity of a GALR3 receptor which comprises administering to a subject an effective amount of the above-described pharmaceutical composition, thereby treating the abnormality.

15 This invention provides a method for diagnosing a predisposition to a disorder associated with the activity of a specific human GALR3 receptor allele which comprises: (a) obtaining DNA of subjects suffering from the disorder; (b) performing a restriction digest of the
20 DNA with a panel of restriction enzymes; (c) electrophoretically separating the resulting DNA fragments on a sizing gel; (d) contacting the resulting gel with a nucleic acid probe capable of specifically hybridizing with a unique sequence included within the
25 sequence of a nucleic acid molecule encoding a human GALR3 receptor and labeled with a detectable marker; (e) detecting labeled bands which have hybridized to DNA encoding a human GALR3 receptor labeled with a detectable marker to create a unique band pattern specific to the
30 DNA of subjects suffering from the disorder; (f) preparing DNA obtained for diagnosis by steps a-e; and (g) comparing the unique band pattern specific to the DNA of subjects suffering from the disorder from step e and the DNA obtained for diagnosis from step f to determine
35 whether the patterns are the same or different and to diagnose thereby predisposition to the disorder if the patterns are the same.

In an embodiment, a disorder associated with the activity of a specific human GALR3 receptor allele is diagnosed. In another embodiment, the above-described method may be used to identify a population of patients having a specific GALR3 receptor allele, in which population the disorder may be alleviated by administering to the subjects a GALR3-selective compound.

This invention provides a method of preparing the purified GALR3 receptor which comprises: (a) inducing cells to express GALR3 receptor; (b) recovering the receptor from the induced cells; and (c) purifying the receptor so recovered.

This invention provides a method of preparing a purified GALR3 receptor which comprises: (a) inserting nucleic acid encoding the GALR3 receptor in a suitable vector; (b) introducing the resulting vector in a suitable host cell; (c) placing the resulting cell in suitable condition permitting the production of the isolated GALR3 receptor; (d) recovering the receptor produced by the resulting cell; and (e) purifying the receptor so recovered.

This invention provides a method of modifying feeding behavior of a subject which comprises administering to the subject an amount of a compound which is a galanin receptor agonist or antagonist effective to increase or decrease the consumption of food by the subject so as to thereby modify feeding behavior of the subject. In one embodiment, the compound is a GALR3 receptor antagonist and the amount is effective to decrease the consumption of food by the subject. In another embodiment the compound is administered in combination with food.

In yet another embodiment the compound is a GALR3 receptor agonist and the amount is effective to increase

the consumption of food by the subject. In a still further embodiment, the compound is administered in combination with food. In other embodiments the subject is a vertebrate, a mammal, a human or a canine.

5

In one embodiment, the compound binds selectively to a GALR3 receptor. In another embodiment, the compound binds to the GALR3 receptor with an affinity greater than ten-fold higher than the affinity with which the compound binds to a GALR1 receptor. In another embodiment, the compound binds to the GALR3 receptor with an affinity greater than ten-fold higher than the affinity with which the compound binds to a GALR2 receptor. In yet another embodiment, the compound binds to the GALR3 receptor with an affinity greater than one hundred-fold higher than the affinity with which the compound binds to a GALR1 receptor. In another embodiment, the compound binds to the GALR3 receptor with an affinity greater than one hundred-fold higher than the affinity with which the compound binds to a GALR2 receptor.

20

This invention provides a method of treating Alzheimer's disease in a subject which comprises administering to the subject an amount of a compound which is a galanin receptor antagonist effective to treat the subject's Alzheimer's disease. In one embodiment, the galanin receptor antagonist is a GALR3 receptor antagonist and the amount of the compound is effective to treat the subject's Alzheimer's disease.

25

30

This invention provides a method of producing analgesia in a subject which comprises administering to the subject an amount of a compound which is a galanin receptor agonist effective to produce analgesia in the subject. In another embodiment, the galanin receptor agonist is a GALR3 receptor agonist and the amount of the compound is effective to produce analgesia in the subject.

35

This invention provides a method of decreasing nociception in a subject which comprises administering to the subject an amount of a compound which is a GALR3 receptor agonist effective to decrease nociception in the subject.

This invention provides a method of treating pain in a subject which comprises administering to the subject an amount of a compound which is a GALR3 receptor agonist effective to treat pain in the subject.

This invention provides a method of treating diabetes in a subject which comprises administering to the subject an amount of a compound which is a GALR3 receptor antagonist effective to treat diabetes in the subject.

This invention provides a method of enhancing cognition in a subject which comprises administering to the subject an amount of a compound which is a GALR3 receptor antagonist effective to enhance cognition in the subject.

This invention provides a method of decreasing feeding behavior of a subject which comprises administering a compound which is a GALR3 receptor antagonist and a compound which is a Y5 receptor antagonist, the amount of such antagonists being effective to decrease the feeding behavior of the subject. In an embodiment, the GALR3 antagonist and the Y5 antagonist are administered in combination. In another embodiment, the GALR3 antagonist and the Y5 antagonist are administered once. In another embodiment, the GALR3 antagonist and the Y5 antagonist are administered separately. In still another embodiment, the GALR3 antagonist and the Y5 antagonist are administered once. In another embodiment, the galanin receptor antagonist is administered for about 1 week to 2 weeks. In another embodiment, the Y5 receptor antagonist is administered for about 1 week to 2 weeks.

In yet another embodiment, the GALR3 antagonist and the Y5 antagonist are administered alternately. In another embodiment, the GALR3 antagonist and the Y5 antagonist are administered repeatedly. In a still further
5 embodiment, the galanin receptor antagonist is administered for about 1 week to 2 weeks. In another embodiment, the Y5 receptor antagonist is administered for about 1 week to 2 weeks. This invention also provides a method as described above, wherein the
10 compound is administered in a pharmaceutical composition comprising a sustained release formulation.

This invention will be better understood from the Experimental Details which follow. However, one skilled
15 in the art will readily appreciate that the specific methods and results discussed are merely illustrative of the invention as described more fully in the claims which follow thereafter.

Experimental Details

Materials and Methods

5 Cloning and Sequencing a novel rat galanin receptor fragment

A rat hypothalamus cDNA library in lambda ZAP II ($\approx 2.5 \times 10^6$ total recombinants; Stratagene, LaJolla, CA) was screened using overlapping transmembrane (TM) oligonucleotide probes (TM 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7) derived from the rat GALR2 receptor cDNA. Overlapping oligomers were labeled with [32 P]dATP and [32 P]dCTP by synthesis with the large fragment of DNA polymerase, and comprised the following sequences:

15

TM1:

(+)strand:

5' TTGTACCCCTATTTTTCGCGCTCATCTTCCTCGTGGGCACCGTGG-3' (SEQ ID NO: 6);

20

(-)strand:

5' - AGCACCGCCAGCACCGCGGTTGCCACGGTGCCACGAGGAAG-3' (SEQ ID NO: 7);

TM2:

25

(+)strand:

5' - TCAGCACCAACCTGTTTCATCCTCAACCTGGGCGTGGCCGACCTGTGT-3' (SEQ ID NO: 8);

(-) strand:

30

5' - GGCCTGGAAAGGCACGCAGCACAGGATGAAACACAGGTCGGCCACGCCCA-3' (SEQ ID NO: 9);

TM3:

(+)strand:

35

5' - CTGCAAGGCTGTTTCATTTCTCATCTTTCTCACTATGCACGCCAG-3' (SEQ ID NO: 10);

(-) strand:

5' - GGAGACGGCGGCCAGCGTGAAGCTGCTGGCGTG CATAGTGAGAAA-3' (SEQ

ID NO: 11);

TM4:

(+)strand

5 5'-AACGCGCTGGCCGCCATCGGGCTCATCTGGGGGCTAGCACTGCTC-3' (SEQ
ID NO: 12);

(-)strand

5'-AGTAGCTCAGGTAGGGCCCGGAGAAGAGCAGTGCTAGCCCCCAGA-3' (SEQ
ID NO: 13);

10

TM5:

(+)strand:

5'-AGCCATGGACCTCTGCACCTTCGTCTTTAGCTACCTGCTGCCAGT-3' (SEQ
ID NO: 14);

15 (-)strand:

5'-CGCATAGGTCAGACTGAGGACTAGCACTGGCAGCAGGTAGCTAAA-3' (SEQ
ID NO: 15);

TM6:

20 (+)strand:

5'-GATCATCATCGTGGCGGTGCTTTTCTGCCTCTGTTGGATGCCCCA-3' (SEQ
ID NO: 16);

(-)strand:

5'-CCACACGCAGAGGATAAGCGCGTGGTGGGGCATCCAACAGAGGCA-3' (SEQ
25 ID NO: 17);

TM7:

(+)strand:

5'-GTTGCGCATCCTTTACACCTAGTTTCCTATGCCAACTCCTGTGT-3' (SEQ
30 ID NO: 18);

(-)strand:

5'-AGACCAGAGCGTAAACGATGGGGTTGACACAGGAGTTGGCATAGGA-3' (SEQ
ID NO: 19).

35

Hybridization of phage lifts was performed at reduced
stringency conditions: 40°C in a solution containing

37.5% formamide, 5x SSC (1X SSC is 0.15M sodium chloride, 0.015M sodium citrate), 1x Denhardt's solution (0.02% polyvinylpyrrolidone, 0.02% Ficoll, 0.02% bovine serum albumin), and 25 $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{L}$ sonicated salmon sperm DNA. The
5 filters were washed at 45°C in 0.1x SSC containing 0.1% sodium dodecyl sulfate and exposed at -70°C to Kodak BioMax film in the presence of an intensifying screen. Lambda phage clones hybridizing with the probes were plaque purified and pBluescript recombinant DNAs were
10 excision-rescued from λ Zap II using helper phage Re704, as described by the manufacturer's protocol (Rapid Excision Kit, Stratagene, LaJolla, CA.). Insert size was confirmed by restriction enzyme digest analysis. The cDNA insert was sequenced on both strands by cycle
15 sequencing with AmpliTaq DNA Polymerase, FS (Perkin Elmer) and products run on an automated fluorescent sequencer, the ABI Prism 377 Sequencer (ABI). Nucleotide and peptide sequence analyses were performed using the Wisconsin Package (GCG, Genetics Computer Group, Madison, WI). Sequence analyses indicated that one clone, named
20 rHY35a, contained an open reading frame from the starting MET codon to the middle of a predicted seventh transmembrane domain. Because the high degree of identity of rHY35a to rGALR1 and rGALR2 indicated that it might represent a fragment of a novel galanin receptor
25 (referred to herein as "GALR3"), PCR primers directed to the amino terminus (forward primer) and first extracellular loop (reverse primer) of each of the corresponding receptor cDNA were synthesized having the
30 following sequences:

rGALR1:

(forward primer):

5'-CCTCAGTGAAGGGAATGGGAGCGA-3' (SEQ ID NO: 20);

35 (reverse primer):

5'-GTAGTGTATAAACTTGCAGATGAAGGC-3' (SEQ ID NO: 21);

rGALR2:

(forward primer):

5'-ATGAATGGCTCCGGCAGCCAGGG-3' (SEQ ID NO: 22);

(reverse primer):

5'-TTGCAGAGCAGCGAGCCGAACAC-3' (SEQ ID NO: 23); and

rHY35a (i.e., rat GALR3):

(forward primer):

5'-GGCTGACATCCAGAACATTTCGCT-3' (SEQ ID NO: 24);

(reverse primer):

5'-CAGATGTACCGTCTTGACACGAA-3' (SEQ ID NO: 25).

Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) of cDNA

Total RNA was prepared from RIN14B cells (ATCC No. CCL 89) by a modification of the guanidine thiocyanate method (Chirgwin et al., 1979). Poly A⁺ RNA was purified with a FastTrack kit (Invitrogen Corp., San Diego, CA) and converted to single-stranded cDNA by random priming using Superscript reverse transcriptase (BRL, Gaithersburg, MD). An aliquot of the first strand cDNA was diluted (1:50) in a 50 μ L PCR reaction mixture containing a combination of Taq and Pwo DNA polymerases in the buffer supplied by the manufacturer (for the Expand Long Template PCR System, Boehringer Mannheim), and 300 nM each of the amino terminus and first extracellular loop rGALR3 (rHY35a) primers described above. The PCR amplification reaction was performed under the following conditions: 30 sec. at 94°C and 1 min. 30 sec. at 68°C for 40 cycles, with a pre- and post-incubation of 5 min. at 95°C and 2 min. 30 sec. at 68°C, respectively. In order to control for the amplification of DNA (potentially carried over during the RNA extraction), control PCR reactions were run in parallel using RIN14B RNA prepared as above but without reverse transcriptase, and thus not converted to cDNA. The PCR products were separated on a 1.0% agarose gel and stained with ethidium bromide.

Construction and PCR screening of a RIN14B cell line
plasmid library

Total RNA was prepared from RIN14B cells by a modification of the guanidine thiocyanate method (Chirgwin et al., 1979). Poly A⁺ RNA was purified with a FastTrack kit (Invitrogen Corp., San Diego, CA). Double stranded (ds) cDNA was synthesized from 4 µg of poly A⁺ RNA according to Gubler and Hoffman (1983) with minor modifications. The resulting cDNA was ligated to BstXI/EcoRI adaptors (Invitrogen Corp.) and the excess adaptors removed by exclusion column chromatography. High molecular weight fractions of size-selected ds-cDNA were ligated in pEXJ.BS (an Okayama and Berg expression vector) and electroporated in E.coli MC 1061 (Gene Pulser, Biorad). A total of 0.9×10^6 independent clones with an insert mean size of 3.4 kb were generated. The library was plated on agar plates (Ampicillin selection) in 216 pools of ~4,000 independent clones. After 18 hours amplification, the bacteria from each pool were scraped, resuspended in 4 mL of LB media, and 1.5 mL processed for plasmid purification (Qiaprep, Qiagen, Inc., Chatsworth, CA). Aliquots of each bacterial pool were stored at -85°C in 20% glycerol.

Glycerol stocks (2 µL) of the 216 primary pools for the RIN14B plasmid library (designated "F") were screened for rGALR3 by PCR using a forward primer from the third transmembrane domain of rGALR3 (5'-CATCTGCTCATCTACCTCACCATG-3' (SEQ ID NO: 26)) and a reverse primer from third intracellular loop of rGALR3 (5'-CATAGGAAACATAGCGTGCGTCCG-3' (SEQ ID NO: 27)). PCR was performed with the Expand Long Template PCR System, as described in the preceding section. Two positive pools, F105 and F212, were subjected to further PCR analyses, using a forward primer to the amino terminus of rat GALR3 (described above) with a reverse primer from the third intracellular loop (described above), as well

as vector-anchored PCR (see below). These PCR analyses indicated that, although these clones were full-length, they were in the incorrect orientation in the expression vector (pEXJ.BS). Although these pools were not further subdivided, the sequence missing from clone rHY35a (i.e., from the middle of TM7 through the stop codon) was determined from the F105 clone, using vector-anchored PCR, as described below.

10 Vector-anchored PCR

To determine the orientation and size of the F105 cDNA insert (including the coding region, 5' untranslated (UT) and 3' UT regions) PCR was conducted on glycerol stocks (2 μ L) using combinations of vector-derived primers and gene-specific primers. The vector-derived forward primer sequence was 5'-AAGCTTCTAGAGATCCCTCGACCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO: 28); the reverse primer sequence was 5'-AGGCGCAGAACTGGTAGGTATGGAA-3' (SEQ ID NO: 29). The rGALR3-specific forward primer (in the sixth transmembrane domain) was 5'-GCTCATCCTCTGCTTCTGGTACG-3' (SEQ ID NO: 30); the reverse primer (in the first extracellular loop) was 5'-CAGATGTACCGTCTTGACACGAA-3' (SEQ ID NO: 31). PCR was performed with the Expand Long Template PCR System, as described above. The PCR products were separated on a 1.0% agarose gel and stained with ethidium bromide.

A 1.2 kb vector-anchored PCR product generated from pool F105 using the sixth TM forward primer from rGALR3 and the vector-derived reverse primer was isolated from a 1% TAE gel using a GENECLEAN III kit (BIO 101, Vista, CA) and sequenced using AmpliTaq DNA Polymerase, FS (Perkin Elmer). Sequencing reactions were run on an ABI PRISM 377 DNA Sequencer and analyzed using the Wisconsin Package (GCG, Genetics Computer Group, Madison, WI). The sequence information from this vector-anchored PCR product corresponding to the predicted 3' end of the

novel receptor gene indicated an overlap with rHY35a within the first half of TM7. Downstream of this overlap was new sequence, consistent with the second half of TM7 and the carboxy terminus, including an in-frame stop codon. Based on this newly acquired sequence, a reverse primer, within the 3'UT, was synthesized (also containing a BamHI site at the 5' end, as indicated by the underline): 5'-CGAGGATCCCAACTTTGCCTCTGCTTTTGGTGG-3' (SEQ ID NO: 32).

Construction and PCR screening of a rat hypothalamus plasmid library

Total RNA was prepared from rat hypothalami by a modification of the guanidine thiocyanate method (Chirgwin, 1979). Poly A⁺ RNA was purified using a FastTrack kit (Invitrogen Corp., San Diego, CA). Double stranded (ds) cDNA was synthesized from 6 µg of poly A⁺ RNA according to Gubler and Hoffman (1983) with minor modifications. The resulting cDNA was ligated to BstXI/EcoRI adaptors (Invitrogen Corp.) and the excess adaptors removed by exclusion column chromatography. High molecular weight fractions of size-selected ds-cDNA were ligated in pEXJ.T7 (an Okayama and Berg expression vector modified from pcEXV (Miller & Germain, 1986) to contain BstXI and other additional restriction sites and a T7 promoter (Stratagene)) and electroporated in E.coli MC 1061 (Gene Pulser, Biorad). A total of 1.2×10^6 independent clones with a mean insert size of 3.2 kb were generated. The library (designated "K") was plated on agar plates (Ampicillin selection) in 373 primary pools of ~3,200 independent clones. After 18 hours amplification, the bacteria from each pool were scraped, resuspended in 4 mL of LB media and 0.75 mL processed for plasmid purification (QIAwell-96 ultra, Qiagen, Inc., Chatsworth, CA). Aliquots of each bacterial pool were stored at -85°C in 20% glycerol.

To screen the library for galanin binding, COS-7 cells were plated in slide chambers (Lab-Tek) in Dulbecco's modified Eagle medium (DMEM) supplemented with 10% calf serum, 100 U/mL of penicillin, 100 ug/mL streptomycin, 2 mM L-glutamine (DMEM-C) and grown at 37°C in a humidified 5% CO₂ atmosphere for 24 hours before transfection. Cells were transfected with miniprep DNA prepared from the primary pools (~3,200 cfu/pool) of the rat hypothalamus cDNA library ("K" library) using a modification of the DEAE-dextran method (Warden & Thorne, 1968). Pools containing GALR1 and GALR2 were identified by PCR prior to screening. The galanin binding assay was carried out after 48 hours. Cells were rinsed twice with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) then incubated with 2 nM ¹²⁵I-porcine galanin (NEN; specific activity ~2200 Ci/mmol) in 20mM HEPES-NaOH, pH 7.4, containing 1.26 mM CaCl₂, 0.81 mM MgSO₄, 0.44 mM KH₂PO₄, 5.4 mM KCl, 10 mM NaCl, 0.1% BSA, and 0.1% bacitracin for one hour at room temperature. After rinsing and fixation in 2.5% glutaraldehyde, slides were rinsed in PBS, air-dried, and dipped in photoemulsion (Kodak, NTB-2). After a 4 day exposure slides were developed in Kodak D19 developer, fixed, and coverslipped (Aqua-Mount, Lerner Laboratories), then inspected for positive cells by brightfield microscopy (Leitz Laborlux, 25X magnification).

PCR screening of the rat hypothalamus cDNA library

Glycerol stocks of the primary pools were combined into 40 superpools of 10 primary pools and screened for rGALR3 by PCR using the same primers as described for the screening of the RIN14B plasmid library (see above). Primary pools from positive superpools (#3 and #17) were inspected for galanin binding using the photoemulsion binding assay described above and screened by PCR. The slide corresponding to pool K163 exhibited positive galanin binding. Pool K163 was then subjected to PCR with internal rGALR3 primers (TM3 forward primer and

third intracellular loop reverse primer; described above), full-length primers (forward primer to the amino terminus, at the starting MET, and reverse primer to the 3' UT (containing a Bam HI site as above)) and with the vector and gene-specific primers (preceding section). These PCR analyses indicated that the primary pool K163 contained a full-length coding region for rGALR3 in the correct orientation in the expression vector, pEXJ.T7. Pool K163 was further analyzed by PCR and shown to contain GALR3 but not GALR1 nor GALR2, indicating that a novel galanin receptor cDNA was present in the pool and responsible for the galanin binding. The PCR primers used to confirm the absence of GALR1 and GALR2 in the pool are described below:

rGALR1:

Forward primer, KS-1311:

5'-CCTCAGTGAAGGGAATGGGAGCGA (SEQ ID NO: 33);

Reverse primer, KS-1447:

5'-CTTGCTTGCTACGCCTTCCGGAAGT (SEQ ID NO: 34);

Human GALR1:

Forward primer, KS-1177:

5'-TGGGCAACAGCCTAGTGATCACCG-3' (SEQ ID NO: 35);

Reverse primer, KS-1178:

5'-CTGCTCCCAGCAGAAGGTCTGGTT-3' (SEQ ID NO: 36);

rGALR2:

Forward primer, KS-1543:

5'-ATGAATGGCTCCGGCAGCCAGGG-3' (SEQ ID NO: 37);

Reverse primer, KS-1499:

5'-TTGGAGACCAGAGCGTAAACGATGG-3' (SEQ ID NO: 38).

The primary pool K163 was further subdivided and screened by PCR. One positive subpool, 163-30, was subdivided into 15 pools of 150 clones and 15 pools of 500 clones and plated on agar plates (ampicillin selection).

Colonies were transferred to nitrocellulose membranes (Schleicher and Schuell, Keene, NH), denatured in 0.4 N NaOH, 1.5 M NaCl, renatured in 1M Tris, 1.5 M NaCl, and UV cross-linked. Filters were hybridized overnight at
5 40°C in a buffer containing 50 % formamide, 5X SSC, 7 mM TRIS, 1X Denhardt's solution and 25 µg/mL salmon sperm DNA (Sigma Chemical Co.) and 10⁶ cpm/ml of overlapping 45-mer oligonucleotide probes, filled-in using [α -³²P]dCTP and [α -³²P]dATP (800Ci/mmol, NEN) and Klenow fragment of DNA
10 polymerase (Boehringer Mannheim). The following probe sequence is directed to the amino terminus of rGALR3:

from the sense strand:

5'-AGATGGCTGACATCCAGAACATTTGCTGGACAGCCCAGGGAGCG-3' (SEQ
15 ID NO: 39);

from the antisense strand:

5'-ATCACAGGCACTGCCACAGCCCCTACGCTCCCTGGGCTGTCCAGCG-3' (SEQ
20 ID NO: 40).

Filters were washed 2 x 15 minutes at room temperature in 2X SSC, 0.1% SDS, 2 x 15 minutes at 50°C in 0.1X SSC, 0.1% SDS, and exposed to BioMax MS X-ray film (Kodak) with corresponding Kodak intensifying screens for 6
25 hours. One positive colony, 163-30-17, was amplified overnight separately in 100 mL LB media and in 100 mL TB media and processed for plasmid purification using a standard alkaline lysis miniprep procedure followed by a PEG precipitation. Clone K163-30-17 was sequenced on
30 both strands using AmpliTaq DNA Polymerase, FS (Perkin Elmer). Sequencing reactions were run on an ABI PRISM 377 DNA Sequencer and analyzed using the Wisconsin Package (GCG, Genetics Computer Group, Madison, WI). Clone K163-30-17 was given the designation K1086 and
35 deposited with the ATCC (Accession No. 97747).

Expression in COS-7 cells for whole cell-slide binding

To test the ability of K163-30-17 to confer galanin binding, COS-7 cells were plated in slide chambers (Lab-Tek) in Dulbecco's modified Eagle medium (DMEM) supplemented with 10% calf serum, 100U/mL of penicillin, 100 μ g/mL streptomycin, 2mM L-glutamine (DMEM-c) and grown at 37°C in a humidified 5% CO₂ atmosphere for 24 hours before transfection. Cells were transfected with 1 μ g of miniprep DNA from K163-30-17 or vector control using a modification of the DEAE-dextran method (Warden and Thorne, 1968). 48 hours after transfection, cells were rinsed with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) then incubated with 2 nM ¹²⁵I-porcine galanin (NEN; specific activity ~2200 Ci/mmol) in 20mM HEPES-NaOH, pH 7.4, containing 1.26 mM CaCl₂, 0.81 mM MgSO₄, 0.44 mM KH₂PO₄, 5.4 mM KCl, 10 mM NaCl, 0.1% BSA, and 0.1% bacitracin for one hour at room temperature. After rinsing and fixation in 2.5% glutaraldehyde, binding of ¹²⁵I-galanin to cells on the slide was detected by autoradiography using BioMax MS film (Kodak) and an intensifying screen (Kodak). The signal from K163-30-17 transfected cells was compared with the signal from control vector transfected cells.

Cloning and Sequencing a novel human galanin receptor fragment

A human placenta genomic library in λ dash II ($\approx 1.5 \times 10^6$ total recombinants; Stratagene, LaJolla, CA) was screened using the same set of overlapping oligonucleotide probes to TM regions 1-7 of rat GALR2 and under the same hybridization and wash conditions as described for screening the rat hypothalamus cDNA library (supra). Lambda phage clones hybridizing with the probe were plaque purified and DNA was prepared for Southern blot analysis (Southern, 1975; Sambrook et al., 1989).

One phage clone, plc21a, contained a 2.7 kb KpnI/EcoRI fragment which hybridized with the rat GALR2 TM2

oligonucleotide probe and was subsequently subcloned into a pUC vector. Nucleotide sequence analysis was accomplished by sequencing both strands using cycle sequencing with AmpliTaq DNA Polymerase, FS (Perkin Elmer) and products run on the automated fluorescent sequencer, the ABI Prism 377 Sequencer (ABI), and sequence analyses were performed using the Wisconsin Package (GCG, Genetics Computer Group, Madison, WI). DNA sequence analysis indicated greatest homology to the rat and human GALR1 and GALR2 genes. This clone was a partial intron-containing gene fragment, encoding the starting MET through to an intron in the second intracellular loop (i.e., TM 3/4 loop).

Isolation of the full-length human GALR3 receptor gene
Sequence analyses of the cloned human genomic fragment indicated the presence of a open reading frame from the starting MET codon down to a predicted intron in the second intracellular loop, with a nucleotide identity of 88% (93% amino acid identity) with the rat GALR3 receptor described above (thus establishing this human genomic clone to be the human homologue of rat GALR3). Although this human genomic fragment was not full-length and contained an intron downstream of TM3, it is anticipated that a molecular biologist skilled in the art may isolate the full-length, intronless version of the human GALR3 receptor gene using standard molecular biology techniques and approaches such as those briefly described below:

Approach #1: Using PCR to screen commercial human cDNA phage libraries and in-house human cDNA plasmid libraries with primers to the human GALR3 sequence (forward primer in amino terminus, 5'-ATGGCTGATGCCAGAACATTTTCAC-3' (SEQ ID NO: 41), and reverse primer in first extracellular loop, 5'-AGCCAGGCATCCAGCGTGTAGAT-3' (SEQ ID NO: 42), we have identified two commercial libraries and two proprietary plasmid libraries that contain at least part

of the human GALR3 gene, as follows:

human fetal brain cDNA lambda ZAPII library (Stratagene);
human testis cDNA lambda ZAPII library (Stratagene);
5 human hypothalamus cDNA plasmid library (proprietary)--3
superpools identified; and
human hippocampus cDNA plasmid library (proprietary)--3
superpools identified.

10 One may determine whether these libraries contain full-
length human GALR3 by: (1) obtaining a purified clone
from the lambda libraries by plaque-purification and then
conducting hybridization screening using probes derived
15 from rat GALR3 under reduced stringency, using standard
protocols and/or (2) using PCR to determine which pool of
the human plasmid library superpools contain the gene and
then conducting vector-anchor PCR (as described in this
patent) to determine if these cDNAs are full-length. One
20 problem which may arise with vector-anchored PCR is a
false-positive result, in which the PCR product size is
consistent with a full-length clone but the product
actually contains an intron in the second intracellular
loop. In this case, sequencing of this product would
25 identify whether this product contains the intron or is
intronless and full-length (also see Approach #2 below).

Approach #2: We have also determined that the phage
clone containing MET thru the intron in the second
intracellular loop (i.e., TM3/4 loop), plc21a (see
30 above), also contains at least part of the 3' end of the
gene, by using hybridization at reduced stringency with
a probe to the third extracellular loop (TM 6/7) derived
from the rat GALR3 sequence:

35 5'-ACGGTCGCTTCGCCTTCAGCCCGGCCACCTACGCCTGTCGCCTGG-3' (SEQ
ID NO: 43).

Standard molecular biology techniques may be used to subclone either the entire intron-containing full-length human GALR3 (with confirmation that it contains an in-frame stop codon) or subclone the part of the gene from the intron in the second intracellular loop through the stop codon. This approach would permit one to utilize sequence around the termination codon to design a primer which can be used with the primer around the starting MET, to generate the full-length intronless human GALR3 gene, using human cDNA as the target template. Alternatively, one may use restriction enzymes to remove the intron and some adjacent coding region from the intron-containing human GALR3 gene, and then replace the removed coding region by inserting a restriction enzyme-digested PCR fragment amplified from a tissue shown to express the intronless form of the receptor.

Approach #3: As yet another alternative method, one could utilize 3' RACE to generate a PCR product from human cDNA expressing human GALR3 (e.g., human brain), using a forward primer derived from known sequence between the starting MET thru the second intracellular loop (from the fragment already isolated). Such a PCR product could then be sequenced to confirm that it contains the rest of the coding region (without an intron), and then attached to the 5' end of the molecule, using an overlapping restriction site, or alternatively, its sequence could be used to design a reverse primer in the predicted 3' UT region to generate the full-length, intronless human GALR3 receptor gene with use of the primer at the starting MET codon and using human cDNA as target template.

To this end, we have also determined that the phage clone containing MET through the intron in the second intracellular loop (i.e. TM 3/4 loop), plc21a (see above), also contains at least part of the 3' end of the

gene, by using hybridization at reduced stringency with probes either to the third extracellular loop (TM 6/7) or to TM 4, derived from the rat GALR3 sequence:

5 5'-ACGGTCGCTTCGCCTTCAGCCCGGCCACCTACGCCTGTGCGCCTGG-3' (SEQ
ID NO: 44)

5'-GCGCAACGCGCGCGCCCGCCGTGGGGCTCGTGTGGCTGCTGGCGGC-3' (SEQ
ID NO: 45).

10 Another clone, plc14a, which was essentially the same as
plc21a (i.e. possessed the identical restriction map and
hybridizing bands as plc21a), was further utilized by
subcloning a 1.4kb KpnI fragment which similarly
15 plc14a, also hybridized with a TM2/3 loop probe under
high stringency, derived from sequence data of human
GALR3 5' fragment (plc21a, see above),

20 5"-ATCTACACGCTGGATGCCTGGCTCTTTGGGGCCCTCGTCTGCAAG-3' (SEQ
ID NO: 46),

this 3' fragment (e.g. plc14a) presumably corresponds to
the 3' end of human GALR3 and is molecularly linked to
the 5' fragment (e.g. plc21a 2.7kb KpnI/EcoRI clone);
25 however, an intron of unknown size separates the coding
region, which is defined on the 5' (2.7kb KpnI/EcoRI
plc21a fragment) and 3' (1.4kb KpnIplc14a fragment)
genomic pieces. Nucleotide sequence analysis was
conducted on the 1.4 kb KpnI plc14a fragment, as
30 described above, and indicated greatest homology to the
rat and human GALR1 and GALR2 genes.

To obtain sequence information from the region defined by
the intersection of these to exons as well as to prove
35 that the 5' and 3' fragments, putatively representing the
entire full-length coding region of human GALR3, are
molecularly linked, we used a forward oligonucleotide

primer located on the 5' fragment (within 2/3 loop)

5'-ATCTACACGCTGGATGCCCTGGCT-3' (SEQ ID NO: 47) and
a reverse oligonucleotide primer located on the 3'
5 fragment (within the predicted 4/5 loop),

5'-CGTAGCGCACGGTGCCGTAGTA-3' (SEQ ID NO: 48),

to amplify human brain and liver cDNA (corresponding to
10 5 ng of poly⁺ RNA). The predicted =250 nts. PCR products
were sequenced and demonstrated that: (1) the sequences
were identical between brain and liver cDNA, (2) the 5'
and 3' genomic fragments are linked and represent the 5'
and 3' fragments of the human GALR3 gene, and (3) the
15 sequence obtained defined the junction of the exon
containing the starting MET through the 3/4 loop (e.g.,
housed on the 2.7 kb KpnI/EcoRI plc21a subclone) and the
exon containing the 3/4 loop through the predicted STOP
codon (e.g. housed on the 1.4 kb KpnI plc14a subclone).
20 The sequence of this junction demonstrated the presence
of a KpnI site, which was utilized in the construction of
the full-length gene.

The construction of the full-length human GALR3 gene
25 first involved the generation of the 5' end of the gene
using PCR to synthetically create a KpnI site at the 3'
end of the PCR product. To this end, we designed a
forward oligonucleotide primer located at the starting
MET of the 5' fragment and added a consensus Kozak
30 sequence as well as a BamHI site to be used for
subcloning:

5'-GATGGATCCGCCACCATGGCTGATGCCCAGAACATTTTCAC-3' (SEQ ID
NO: 49),

35

and a reverse oligonucleotide primer, within the 3/4
loop, containing a KpnI site that generated the joint

between the 5' and 3' KpnI fragment:

5'-GCAGGTACCTGTCCACGGAGACAGCAGC-3' (SEQ ID NO: 50).

5 The addition of the KpnI site enabled the attachment of the 3' KpnI fragment but preserved the sequence which was identified from human brain and liver cDNAs.

10 The forward and reverse primers were used to amplify the 2.7kb KpnI/EcoRI5' genomic-containing plasmid (plc21a) using PCR, as described in a previous section but utilizing Expand High Fidelity PCR System (Boehringer Mannheim). The PCR product was isolated from a low melting gel, purified by phenol extraction, digested with
15 BamHI and KpnI and purified further by phenol extraction. This BamHI/KpnI PCR product was subcloned into BamHI/KpnI-digested expression vector, pEXJ, and sequenced. The sequence of the PCR product was identical to that determined for the original genomic fragment.
20 The subclone was then digested with KpnI, treated with calf intestinal alkaline phosphatase, and ligated with the 1.4 KpnI 3' genomic fragment. Correct orientation was determined by both restriction mapping and sequencing. Therefore, the full-length human GALR3
25 construct contained = 1.7kb genomic insert, containing 1107 bp of coding region and = 600 bp of 3' non-coding region.

Northern Blots

30 Rat multiple tissue northern blots (rat MTN blot, Clontech, Palo Alto, CA), containing 2 μ g poly A⁺ RNA, or northern blots containing 5 μ g poly⁺ RNA, either purchased from Clontech or purified from various rat peripheral tissues and brain regions, respectively, were similarly
35 hybridized at high stringency with a probe directed to the amino-terminus of rGalR3 (SEQ ID NO 39 and 40), according to the manufacturer's specifications. Probe was

labeled as previously described (supra), using Klenow
fragment of DNA polymerase, except [α - 32 P]dCTP and [α - 32 P]dATP (3000Ci/mmol, NEN) were used. Northern blots
were reprobbed with a randomly-primed β -actin probe to
assess quantities of mRNA present in each lane.

Human brain multiple tissue northern blots (MTN brain
blots II and III, Clontech, Palo Alto, CA) and human
peripheral MTN blot (Clontech, Palo Alto, CA) carrying
mRNA (2 μ g) purified from various human brain areas and
peripheral tissues, respectively, were hybridized at high
stringency with overlapping probes directed to the amino-
terminus of hGALR3

5' GATGGCTGATGCCAGAACATTTCACTGGACAGCCCAGGGAGTGT 3'

(SEQ ID NO. 51) and

5' GACCACAGGCACTGCCACGGCCCCCACACTCCCTGGGCTGTCCAG 3'

(SEQ ID NO. 52), according to the manufacturer's
specifications.

RT-PCR analyses of GALR3 mRNA

Tissues were homogenized and total RNA extracted using
the guanidine isothiocyanate/CsCl cushion method. RNA
was then treated with DNase to remove any contaminating
genomic DNA and poly A⁺-selected using FastTrack kit
(Invitrogen), according to manufacturer's specifications.
cDNA was prepared from mRNA with random hexanucleotide
primers using reverse transcriptase Superscript II (BRL,
Gaithersburg, MD). First strand cDNA (corresponding to
 \approx 5 ng of poly A⁺ RNA) was amplified in a 50 μ L PCR
reaction mixture with 300 nM of forward (directed to the
amino-terminus: SEQ ID NO. 24) and reverse (directed to
the third intracellular loop: SEQ ID NO. 27) primers,
using the thermal cycling program and conditions
described above.

The PCR products were run on a 1.5% agarose gel and
transferred to charged nylon membranes (Zetaprobe GT,

BioRad), and analyzed as Southern blots. GALR3 primers were screened for the absence of cross-reactivity with the other galanin receptors. Filters were hybridized with a radiolabeled probe directed to the first intracellular loop,
5'-TGCAGCCTGGCCCAAGTGCCTGGCAGGAGCCAAGCAGTACCACAG-3' (Seq. I.D. No. 53), and washed under high stringency. Labeled PCR products were visualized on X-ray film. Similar PCR and Southern blot analyses were conducted with primers and probes directed to the housekeeping gene, glyceraldehyde phosphate dehydrogenase (G3PDH; Clontech, Palo Alto, CA), to normalize the amount of cDNA used from the different tissues.

RT-PCR was performed on human pituitary cDNA (two sources: Clontech cDNA and cDNA prepared from poly A+RNA purchased from ABS) using the following conditions: 94°C for 30 sec and 68°C for 2 min, for 40 cycles, with a preincubation at 94°C for 2 min and a postincubation at 68°C for 5 minutes. Primers specific for human GALR1 were used (KS1177; SEQ ID NO. 35 and KS1178; SEQ ID NO. 36). Primers specific for human GALR2 were used (BB183; SEQ ID NO. 60 and BB184; SEQ ID NO. 61). Primers specific for human GALR3 were used (BB444; SEQ ID NO. 62 and BB445; SEQ ID NO. 63). Primers specific for human prolactin were used (BB446; SEQ ID NO. 64 and BB447; SEQ ID NO. 65).

Primers used:

BB183: 5'-TCAGCGGCACCATGAACGTCTCGGGCT-3' (SEQ ID NO. 60)
BB184: 5'-GGCCACATCAACCGTCAGGATGCT-3' (SEQ ID NO. 61)
BB444: 5'-ATGGCTGATGCCCAGAACATTTTCAC-3' (SEQ ID NO. 62)

BB445: 5'-TAGCGCACGGTGCCGTAGTAGCTGAGGT-3' (SEQ ID NO.
63)

5 BB446: 5'-ATGAAAGGGTCCCTCCTGCTGCTGCT-3' (SEQ ID NO.
64)

BB447: 5'-TATCAGCTCCATGCCCTCTAGAAGCC-3' (SEQ ID NO.
65)

10 Production of Recombinant Baculovirus

The coding region of GALR3 may be subcloned into pBlueBacIII into existing restriction sites, or sites engineered into sequences 5' and 3' to the coding region of GALR3, for example, a 5' EcoRI site and a 3' EcoRI
15 site. To generate baculovirus, 0.5 µg of viral DNA (BaculoGold) and 3 µg of GALR3 construct may be co-transfected into 2 x 10⁶ Spodoptera frugiperda insect Sf9 cells by the calcium phosphate co-precipitation method, as outlined in by Pharmingen (in "Baculovirus Expression
20 Vector System: Procedures and Methods Manual"). The cells then are incubated for 5 days at 27°C.

The supernatant of the co-transfection plate may be collected by centrifugation and the recombinant virus
25 plaque purified. The procedure to infect cells with virus, to prepare stocks of virus and to titer the virus stocks are as described in Pharmingen's manual.

Cell Culture

30 COS-7 cells are grown on 150 mm plates in DMEM with supplements (Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium with 10% bovine calf serum, 4 mM glutamine, 100 units/mL penicillin/100 µg/mL streptomycin) at 37°C, 5% CO₂. Stock
plates of COS-7 cells are trypsinized and split 1:6 every
35 3-4 days. Human embryonic kidney 293 cells are grown on 150 mm plates in D-MEM with supplements (minimal essential medium) with Hanks' salts and supplements

(Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium with 10% bovine calf serum, 4 mM glutamine, 100 units/mL penicillin/100 µg/mL streptomycin) at 37°C, 5% CO₂. Stock plates of 293 cells are trypsinized and split 1:6 every 3-4 days. Mouse fibroblast LM(tk-) cells are grown on 150 mm plates in D-MEM with supplements (Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium with 10% bovine calf serum, 4 mM glutamine, 100 units/mL penicillin/100 µg/mL streptomycin) at 37°C, 5% CO₂. Stock plates of LM(tk-) cells are trypsinized and split 1:10 every 3-4 days.

LM(tk-) cells stably transfected with the GALR3 receptor may be routinely converted from an adherent monolayer to a viable suspension. Adherent cells are harvested with trypsin at the point of confluence, resuspended in a minimal volume of complete DMEM for a cell count, and further diluted to a concentration of 10⁶ cells/mL in suspension media (10% bovine calf serum, 10% 10X Medium 199 (Gibco), 9 mM NaHCO₃, 25 mM glucose, 2 mM L-glutamine, 100 units/mL penicillin/100 µg/mL streptomycin, and 0.05% methyl cellulose). Cell suspensions are maintained in a shaking incubator at 37°C, 5% CO₂ for 24 hours. Membranes harvested from cells grown in this manner may be stored as large, uniform batches in liquid nitrogen. Alternatively, cells may be returned to adherent cell culture in complete DMEM by distribution into 96-well microtiter plates coated with poly-D-lysine (0.01 mg/mL) followed by incubation at 37°C, 5% CO₂ for 24 hours. Cells prepared in this manner generally yield a robust and reliable response in cAMP radio-immunoassays as further described hereinbelow.

Mouse embryonic fibroblast NIH-3T3 cells are grown on 150 mm plates in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium (DMEM) with supplements (10% bovine calf serum, 4 mM glutamine, 100 units/mL penicillin/100 µg/mL streptomycin) at 37°C, 5% CO₂. Stock plates of NIH-3T3 cells are trypsinized and

split 1:15 every 3-4 days. Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells were grown on 150 mm plates in HAM's F-12 medium with supplements (10% bovine calf serum, 4 mM L-glutamine and 100 units/mL penicillin/100 ug/ml streptomycin) at 37°C, 5% CO₂. Stock plates of CHO cells were trypsinized and split 1:8 every 3-4 days.

Sf9 and Sf21 cells are grown in monolayers on 150 mm tissue culture dishes in TMN-FH media supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum, at 27°C, no CO₂. High Five insect cells are grown on 150 mm tissue culture dishes in Ex-Cell 400™ medium supplemented with L-Glutamine, also at 27°C, no CO₂.

15 Transfection

All receptor subtypes studied may be transiently transfected into COS-7 cells by the DEAE-dextran method, using 1 µg of DNA /10⁶ cells (Warden, D., et al., 1968). In addition, Schneider 2 Drosophila cells may be cotransfected with vectors containing the receptor gene, under control of a promoter which is active in insect cells, and a selectable resistance gene, eg., the G418 resistant neomycin gene, for expression of the galanin receptor.

25

Stable Transfection

The GALR3 receptor may be co-transfected with a G-418 resistant gene into the human embryonic kidney 293 cell line by a calcium phosphate transfection method (Cullen, 1987). Stably transfected cells are selected with G-418. GALR3 receptors may be similarly transfected into mouse fibroblast LM(tk-) cells, Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells and NIH-3T3 cells, or other suitable host cells. GALR1 receptors were expressed in cells using methods well-known in the art.

35

Radioligand binding assays

Transfected cells from culture flasks are scraped into of
20 mM Tris-HCl, 5mM EDTA, pH 7.5, and lysed by
sonication. The cell lysates are centrifuged at 1000 rpm
for 5 min. at 4°C, and the supernatant centrifuged at
5 30,000 x g for 20 min. at 4°C. The pellet is suspended
in binding buffer (50mM Tris-HCl, 5mM MgSO₄, 1mM EDTA at
pH 7.5 supplemented with 0.1% BSA, 2µg/ml aprotinin,
0.5mg/ml leupeptin, and 10µg/ml phosphoramidon). Optimal
membrane suspension dilutions, defined as the protein
10 concentration required to bind less than 10% of the added
radioligand, are added to 96-well polpropylene microtiter
plates containing ¹²⁵I-labeled peptide, non-labeled
peptides and binding buffer to a final volume of 250 µl.
In equilibrium saturation binding assays membrane
15 preparations may be incubated in the presence of
increasing concentrations (e.g., 0.1 nM to 4 nM) of
[¹²⁵I]porcine galanin (specific activity about 2200
Ci/mmol). The binding affinities of the different
galanin analogs may be determined in equilibrium
20 competition binding assays, using 0.1-0.5 nM [¹²⁵I]porcine
galanin in the presence of e.g., twelve different
concentrations of the displacing ligands. Binding
reaction mixtures are incubated for 1 hr at 30°C, and the
reaction stopped by filtration through GF/B filters
25 treated with 0.5% polyethyleneimine, using a cell
harvester. Radioactivity may be measured by
scintillation counting and the data analyzed by a
computerized non-linear regression program. Non-specific
binding may be defined as the amount of radioactivity
30 remaining after incubation of membrane protein in the
presence of 100nM of unlabeled porcine galanin. Protein
concentration may be measured by the Bradford method
using Bio-Rad Reagent, with bovine serum albumin as a
standard. Such competitive binding assays are well-
35 known in the art, and may also include the use of non-
hydrolyzable analogues of GTP, which may reduce the
binding of agonists to the GALR3 receptors of the present

invention.

The binding assays used to generate the data shown in Table 4 were conducted as described above, with certain
5 modifications. Assays were conducted at room temperature for 120 minutes, and leupeptin, aprotonin and phosphoramidon were omitted from the rat GALR3 assay, while bacitracin was added to 0.1%. In addition,
10 nonspecific binding was defined in the presence of 1 μ M porcine galanin.

Functional Assays

Cyclic AMP (cAMP) formation

The receptor-mediated inhibition of cyclic AMP (cAMP)
15 formation may be assayed in LM(tk-) cells expressing the galanin receptors. Cells are plated in 96-well plates and incubated in Dulbecco's phosphate buffered saline (PBS) supplemented with 10 mM HEPES, 5mM theophylline, 2 μ g/ml aprotinin, 0.5mg/ml leupeptin, and 10 μ g/ml
20 phosphoramidon for 20 min at 37°C, in 5% CO₂. Galanin or the test compounds are added and incubated for an additional 10 min at 37°C. The medium is then aspirated and the reaction stopped by the addition of 100 mM HCl. The plates are stored at 4°C for 15 min, and the cAMP
25 content in the stopping solution measured by radioimmunoassay. Radioactivity may be quantified using a gamma counter equipped with data reduction software.

Arachidonic Acid Release

30 CHO cells stably transfected with the rat GALR3 receptor are seeded into 96 well plates and grown for 3 days in HAM's F-12 with supplements. ³H-arachidonic acid (specific activity = 0.75 uCi/ml) is delivered as a 100 uL aliquot to each well and samples were incubated at 37°
35 C, 5% CO₂ for 18 hours. The labeled cells are washed three times with 200 uL HAM's F-12. The wells are then filled with medium (200 uL) and the assay is initiated with the

addition of peptides or buffer (22 uL). Cells are incubated for 30 min at 37°C, 5% CO₂. Supernatants are transferred to a microtiter plate and evaporated to dryness at 75°C in a vacuum oven. Samples are then
5 dissolved and resuspended in 25 uL distilled water. Scintillant (300 uL) is added to each well and samples are counted for ³H in a Trilux plate reader. Data are analyzed using nonlinear regression and statistical techniques available in the GraphPAD Prism package (San
10 Diego, CA).

Intracellular calcium mobilization

The intracellular free calcium concentration may be measured by microspectrofluorometry using the fluorescent
15 indicator dye Fura-2/AM (Bush et al. 1991). Stably transfected cells are seeded onto a 35 mm culture dish containing a glass coverslip insert. Cells are washed with HBS and loaded with 100 µL of Fura-2/AM (10 µM) for 20 to 40 min. After washing with HBS to remove the Fura-
20 2/AM solution, cells are equilibrated in HBS for 10 to 20 min. Cells are then visualized under the 40X objective of a Leitz Fluovert FS microscope and fluorescence emission is determined at 510 nm with excitation wavelengths alternating between 340 nm and 380 nm. Raw
25 fluorescence data are converted to calcium concentrations using standard calcium concentration curves and software analysis techniques.

Phosphoinositide metabolism

30 LM(tk-) cells stably expressing the rat GALR3 receptor cDNA are plated in 96-well plates and grown to confluence. The day before the assay the growth medium is changed to 100 µl of medium containing 1% serum and 0.5 µCi [³H]myo-inositol, and the plates are incubated
35 overnight in a CO₂ incubator (5% CO₂ at 37°C). Alternatively, arachidonic acid release may be measured if [³H]arachidonic acid is substituted for the [³H]myo-

inositol. Immediately before the assay, the medium is removed and replaced by 200 μ L of PBS containing 10 mM LiCl, and the cells are equilibrated with the new medium for 20 min. During this interval cells are also equilibrated with the antagonist, added as a 10 μ L aliquot of a 20-fold concentrated solution in PBS. The [3H]inositol-phosphates accumulation from inositol phospholipid metabolism may be started by adding 10 μ L of a solution containing the agonist. To the first well 10 μ L may be added to measure basal accumulation, and 11 different concentrations of agonist are assayed in the following 11 wells of each plate row. All assays are performed in duplicate by repeating the same additions in two consecutive plate rows. The plates are incubated in a CO₂ incubator for 1 hr. The reaction may be terminated by adding 15 μ l of 50% v/v trichloroacetic acid (TCA), followed by a 40 min. incubation at 4°C. After neutralizing TCA with 40 μ l of 1M Tris, the content of the wells may be transferred to a Multiscreen HV filter plate (Millipore) containing Dowex AG1-X8 (200-400 mesh, formate form). The filter plates are prepared adding 200 μ L of Dowex AG1-X8 suspension (50% v/v, water: resin) to each well. The filter plates are placed on a vacuum manifold to wash or elute the resin bed. Each well is washed 2 times with 200 μ L of water, followed by 2 x 200 μ L of 5mM sodium tetraborate/60 mM ammonium formate. The [3H]IPs are eluted into empty 96-well plates with 200 μ l of 1.2 M ammonium formate/0.1 formic acid. The content of the wells is added to 3 mL of scintillation cocktail, and the radioactivity is determined by liquid scintillation counting.

GTP γ S functional assay

Membranes from cells transfected with the GALR3 receptors are suspended in assay buffer (50 mM Tris, 100 mM NaCl, 5 mM MgCl₂, pH 7.4) supplemented with 0.1% BSA, 0.1% bacitracin and 10 μ M GDP. Membranes are incubated on ice

for 20 minutes, transferred to a 96-well Millipore microtiter GF/C filter plate and mixed with GTP γ ³⁵S (e.g., 250,000 cpm/sample, specific activity ~1000 Ci/mmol) plus or minus GTP γ S (final concentration = 100 μ M). Final
5 membrane protein concentration \approx 90 μ g/mL. Samples are incubated in the presence or absence of porcine galanin (final concentration = 1 μ M) for 30 min. at room temperature, then filtered on a Millipore vacuum manifold and washed three times with cold assay buffer. Samples
10 collected in the filter plate are treated with scintillant and counted for ³⁵S in a Trilux (Wallac) liquid scintillation counter. It is expected that optimal results are obtained when the GALR3 receptor membrane preparation is derived from an appropriately
15 engineered heterologous expression system, i.e., an expression system resulting in high levels of expression of the GALR3 receptor and/or expressing G-proteins having high turnover rates (for the exchange of GDP for GTP). GTP γ S assays are well-known in the art, and it is
20 expected that variations on the method described above, such as are described by e.g., Tian et al. (1994) or Lazareno and Birdsall (1993), may be used by one of ordinary skill in the art.

25 The binding and functional assays described herein may also be performed using GALR1 and GALR2 receptors. The GALR1 receptors are well-known in the art and may be prepared and transfected into cells (transiently and stably) using standard methods. Applicants have isolated
30 and cloned the rat and human GALR2 receptors, and have deposited several plasmids expressing GALR2 receptors, as well as cell lines stably expressing the rat GALR2 receptor. Plasmids expressing GALR2 receptors may be transiently or stably transfected into cell using methods
35 well-known in the art, examples of which are provided herein. The rat GALR2 receptor may be expressed using plasmid K985 (ATCC Accession No. 97426, deposited January

24, 1996), or using plasmid K1045 (ATCC Accession No. 97778, deposited October 30, 1996). Plasmid K1045 comprises an intronless construct encoding the rat GALR2 receptor. Cell lines stably expressing the rat GALR2 receptor have also been prepared, for example, the LM(tk-) cell lines L-rGALR2-8 (ATCC Accession No. CRL-12074, deposited March 28, 1996) and L-rGALR2I-4 (ATCC Accession No. CRL-12223, deposited October 30, 1996). L-rGALR2I-4 comprises an intronless construct expressing the rat GALR2 receptor. The CHO cell line C-rGalR2-79 (ATCC Accession No. CRL-12262, deposited January 15, 1997) also stably expresses the rat GALR2 receptor. The human GALR2 receptor may be expressed using plasmid B029 (ATCC Accession No. 97735, deposited September 25, 1996) or plasmid B039 (ATCC Accession No. 97851, deposited January 15, 1997). Plasmid B039 comprises an intronless construct encoding the human GALR2 receptor.

The plasmids and cell lines described above were deposited with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), 12301 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, Maryland 20852, U.S.A. under the provisions of the Budapest Treaty for the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure.

It is to be understood that the cell lines described herein are merely illustrative of the methods used to evaluate the binding and function of the galanin receptors of the present invention, and that other suitable cells may be used in the assays described herein.

Methods for recording currents in Xenopus oocytes

Female Xenopus laevis (Xenopus-1, Ann Arbor, MI) are anesthetized in 0.2% tricain (3-aminobenzoic acid ethyl ester, Sigma Chemical Corp.) and a portion of ovary is removed using aseptic technique (Quick and Lester, 1994).

Oocytes are defolliculated using 2 mg/ml collagenase (Worthington Biochemical Corp., Freehold, NJ) in a solution containing 87.5 mM NaCl, 2 mM KCl, 2 mM MgCl₂ and 5 mM HEPES, pH 7.5. Oocytes are injected (Nanoject, Drummond Scientific, Broomall, PA) with 50 nL of rat GalR3 mRNA. Other oocytes are injected with a mixture of GalR3 mRNA and mRNA encoding the genes for G-protein-activated inward rectifiers (GIRK1 and GIRK4). Genes encoding GIRK1 and GIRK4 are obtained using conventional PCR-based cloning techniques based on published sequences (Kubo et al., 1993; Dascal et al., 1993; Krapivinsky et al., 1995). RNAs are prepared from separate DNA plasmids containing the complete coding regions of GalR3, GIRK1 and GIRK4. Plasmids are linearized and transcribed using the T7 polymerase ("Message Machine", Ambion). Alternatively, mRNA may be translated from a template generated by PCR, incorporating a T7 promoter and a poly A⁺ tail. After injection of mRNA, oocytes are incubated at 16° on a rotating platform for 3-8 days. Dual electrode voltage clamp ("GeneClamp", Axon Instruments Inc., Foster City, CA) is performed using 3 M KCl-filled glass microelectrodes having resistances of 1-3 Mohms. Unless otherwise specified, oocytes are voltage clamped at a holding potential of -80 mV. During recordings, oocytes are bathed in continuously flowing (2-5 ml/min) medium containing 96 mM NaCl, 2 mM KCl, 2 mM CaCl₂, 2 mM MgCl₂, and 5 mM HEPES, pH 7.5 ("ND96"), or, in the case of oocytes expressing GIRK1 and GIRK4, elevated K⁺ containing 96 mM KCl, 2 mM NaCl, 2 mM CaCl₂, 2 mM MgCl₂, and 5 mM HEPES, pH 7.5 ("hK"). Drugs are applied by switching from a series of gravity fed perfusion lines.

Heterologous expression of GPCRs in Xenopus oocytes has been widely used to determine the identity of signaling pathways activated by agonist stimulation (Gundersen et al., 1983; Takahashi et al., 1987). Activation of the phospholipase C (PLC) pathway is assayed by applying 1 μM

galanin in ND96 solution to oocytes previously injected with mRNA for the GalR3 receptor and observing inward currents at a holding potential of -80 mV. The appearance of currents that reverse at -25 mV and display other properties of the Ca^{++} -activated Cl^- channel is indicative of GalR3 receptor-activation of PLC and release of IP3 and intracellular Ca^{++} . Subsequently, measurement of inwardly rectifying K^+ channel (GIRK) activity is monitored in oocytes that have been co-injected with mRNAs encoding GALR3, GIRK1 and GIRK4. These two GIRK gene products co-assemble to form a G-protein activated potassium channel known to be activated (i.e., stimulated) by a number of GPCRs that couple to $\text{G}\alpha_i$ or $\text{G}\alpha_o$ (Kubo et al., 1993; Dascal et al., 1993). Oocytes expressing GalR3 plus the two GIRK subunits are tested for galanin responsivity using 1 μM galanin and measuring K^+ currents in elevated K^+ solution (hK). Activation of inwardly rectifying currents that are sensitive to 300 μM Ba^{++} signifies GALR3 coupling to a $\text{G}\alpha_i$ or $\text{G}\alpha_o$ pathway in the oocytes.

Oocytes were isolated as described above, except that 3 mg/mL collagenase was used to defolliculate the oocytes. Genes encoding G-protein inwardly rectifying K^+ channels 1 and 4 (GIRK1 and GIRK4) were obtained by PCR using the published sequences (Kubo et al., 1993; Dascal et al., 1993; Krapivinsky et al., 1995b) to derive appropriate 5' and 3' primers. Human heart cDNA was used as template together with the primers

5'-CGCGGATCCATTATGTCTGCACTCCGAAGGAAATTTG-3' (SEQ ID NO. 54) and

5'-CGCGAATTCTTATGTGAAGCGATCAGAGTTCATTTTTC -3' (SEQ ID NO. 55) for GIRK1 and

5'-GCGGGATCCGCTATGGCTGGTGATTCTAGGAATG-3' (SEQ ID NO. 56) and

5'- CCGGAATTCCCCTCACACCGAGCCCCTGG-3' (SEQ ID NO. 57) for GIRK4. In each primer pair, the upstream primer contained

a BamHI site and the downstream primer contained an EcoRI site to facilitate cloning of the PCR product into pcDNA1-Amp (Invitrogen). The transcription template for hGalR3 was obtained similarly by PCR using the cloned cDNA in combination with primers

5' - CCAAGCTTCTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGCCACCATGGCTGATGCCCAGA - 3' (SEQ ID NO. 58) and

5' - TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTGCAGGG TTTATTCGGTCCTCG - 3' (SEQ ID NO. 59). Alternatively, the complete coding region of hGalR3 is subcloned into the high-efficiency transcription vector pBS KS⁺ AMV-pA50 (Nowak et al., 1995). This plasmid was modified by adding the recognition sequence for the restriction enzyme SrfI downstream of the poly A sequence in the plasmid. The new plasmid was designated M52. Subcloning involved the isolation of a 1.1 kb NcoI/EcoRI restriction fragment encoding the entire hGALR3 gene followed by its ligation into NcoI/EcoRI digested M52. After identification of a suitable clone (M54), the transcription template was produced by linearization of the plasmid DNA with SrfI. The plasmid M54 was deposited on September 30, 1997, with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), 12301 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, Maryland 20852, U.S.A. under the provisions of the Budapest Treaty for the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure and was accorded ATCC Accession No. 209312. The sequence comprising the coding region of rat GALR3 was subcloned into pBS KS⁺AMV-pA50 (Nowak, et al., 1995) to produce M67. The transcription template was produced by linearization of the plasmid DNA with SrfI. The plasmid M67 was deposited on March 27, 1998, with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), 12301 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, Maryland 20852, U.S.A. under the provisions of the Budapest Treaty for the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the

Purposes of Patent Procedure and was accorded ATCC Accession No. xxxxxx. mRNAs were transcribed using the T7 polymerase ("Message Machine", Ambion). Each oocyte received 2 ng each of GIRK1 and GIRK4 mRNA in combination
5 with 25 ng of GalR3 mRNA. In other experiments oocytes received injections of mRNAs encoding the human $\alpha 1A$ adrenergic receptor, rGalR1 or rGalR2 galanin receptors (Forray et al., 1994; Parker et al., 1995) with or without GIRKs 1 and 4. After injection of mRNAs, oocytes
10 were incubated at 17° for 3-8 days.

Dual electrode voltage clamp ("GeneClamp", Axon Instruments Inc., Foster City, CA) was performed as described above, with the following modifications: during
15 recordings, oocytes were bathed in continuously flowing (1-3 mL/min) ND96 medium or, in the case of oocytes expressing GIRKs 1 and 4, elevated K^+ containing 48 mM KCl, 49 mM NaCl, 2 mM $CaCl_2$, 2 mM $MgCl_2$, and 5 mM HEPES, pH 7.5 (1/2hK). Drugs were applied either by local
20 perfusion from a 10 μ l glass capillary tube fixed at a distance of 0.5 mm from the oocyte, or for calculation of steady-state EC_{50} s, by switching from a series of gravity fed perfusion lines. Experiments were carried out at room temperature. All values are expressed as mean \pm
25 standard error of the mean.

MAP kinase

MAP kinase (mitogen activated kinase) may be monitored to evaluate receptor activation. MAP kinase is activated by
30 multiple pathways in the cell. A primary mode of activation involves the ras/raf/MEK/MAP kinase pathway. Growth factor (tyrosine kinase) receptors feed into this pathway via SHC/Grb-2/SOS/ras. G αi coupled receptors are also known to activate ras and subsequently produce an
35 activation of MAP kinase. Receptors that activate phospholipase C (through G αq and G $\alpha 11$) produce diacylglycerol (DAG) as a consequence of phosphatidyl

inositol hydrolysis. DAG activates protein kinase C which in turn phosphorylates MAP kinase.

MAP kinase activation can be detected by several approaches. One approach is based on an evaluation of the phosphorylation state, either unphosphorylated (inactive) or phosphorylated (active). The phosphorylated protein has a slower mobility in SDS-PAGE and can therefore be compared with the unstimulated protein using Western blotting. Alternatively, antibodies specific for the phosphorylated protein are available (New England Biolabs) which can be used to detect an increase in the phosphorylated kinase. In either method, cells are stimulated with the mitogen and then extracted with Laemmli buffer. The soluble fraction is applied to an SDS-PAGE gel and proteins are transferred electrophoretically to nitrocellulose or Immobilon. Immunoreactive bands are detected by standard Western blotting technique. Visible or chemiluminescent signals are recorded on film and may be quantified by densitometry.

Another approach is based on evaluation of the MAP kinase activity via a phosphorylation assay. Briefly, cells are stimulated with the mitogen and a soluble extract is prepared. The extract is incubated at 30°C for 10 min with gamma-32-ATP, an ATP regenerating system, and a specific substrate for MAP kinase such as phosphorylated heat and acid stable protein regulated by insulin, or PHAS-I. The reaction is terminated by the addition of H_3PO_4 and samples are transferred to ice. An aliquot is spotted onto Whatman P81 chromatography paper, which retains the phosphorylated protein. The chromatography paper is washed and counted for ^{32}P in a liquid scintillation counter. Alternatively, the cell extract is incubated with gamma-32-ATP, an ATP regenerating system, and biotinylated myelin basic protein bound by

streptavidin to a filter support. The myelin basic protein is a substrate for activated MAP kinase. The phosphorylation reaction is carried out for 10 min at 30°C. The extract can then be aspirated through the filter, which retains the phosphorylated myelin basic protein. The filter is washed and counted for ^{32}P by liquid scintillation counting.

Cell Proliferation Assay

Receptor activation of a G protein coupled receptor may lead to a mitogenic or proliferative response which can be monitored via ^3H -thymidine uptake. When cultured cells are incubated with ^3H -thymidine, the thymidine translocates into the nuclei where it is phosphorylated to thymidine triphosphate. The nucleotide triphosphate is then incorporated into the cellular DNA at a rate that is proportional to the rate of cell growth. Typically, cells are grown in culture for 1-3 days. Cells are forced into quiescence by the removal of serum for 24 hrs. A mitogenic agent is then added to the media. 24 hrs later, the cells are incubated with ^3H -thymidine at specific activities ranging from 1 to 10 $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$ for 2-6 hrs. Harvesting procedures may involve trypsinization and trapping of cells by filtration over GF/C filters with or without a prior incubation in TCA to extract soluble thymidine. The filters are processed with scintillant and counted for ^3H by liquid scintillation counting. Alternatively, adherant cells are fixed in MeOH or TCA, washed in water, and solubilized in 0.05% deoxycholate/0.1 N NaOH. The soluble extract is transferred to scintillation vials and counted for ^3H by liquid scintillation counting.

Receptor/G protein co-transfection studies

35

A strategy for determining whether GALR3 can couple preferentially to selected G proteins involves co-

transfection of GALR3 receptor cDNA into a host cell together with the cDNA for a G protein alpha sub-unit. Examples of G alpha sub-units include members of the G α i/G α o class (including G α t2 and G α z), the G α q class, the G α s class, and G α 12/13 class. A typical procedure involves transient transfection into a host cell such as COS-7. Other host cells may be used. A key consideration is whether the cell has a downstream effector (a particular adenylate cyclase, phospholipase C, or channel isoform, for example) to support a functional response through the G protein under investigation. G protein beta gamma sub-units native to the cell are presumed to complete the G protein heterotrimer; otherwise specific beta and gamma sub-units may be co-transfected as well. Additionally, any individual or combination of alpha, beta, or gamma subunits may be co-transfected to optimize the functional signal mediated by the receptor.

The receptor/G alpha co-transfected cells are evaluated in a binding assay in which case the radioligand binding may be enhanced by the presence of the optimal G protein coupling or in a functional assay designed to test the receptor/ G protein hypothesis. In one example, GALR3 may be hypothesized to inhibit cAMP accumulation through coupling with G alpha sub-units of the G α i/G α o class. Host cells co-transfected with GALR3 and appropriate G alpha sub-unit cDNA are stimulated with forskolin +/- GALR3 agonist, as described above in cAMP methods. Intracellular cAMP is extracted for analysis by radioimmunoassay. Other assays may be substituted for cAMP inhibition, including GTP γ ³⁵S binding assays and inositol phosphate hydrolysis assays. Host cells transfected with GALR3 minus Galpha or with Galpha minus GALR3 would be tested simultaneously as negative

controls. GALR3 receptor expression in transfected cells may be confirmed in ^{125}I -galanin binding studies using membranes from transfected cells. G alpha expression in transfected cells may be confirmed by Western blot analysis of membranes from transfected cells, using
5 antibodies specific for the G protein of interest.

The efficiency of the transient transfection procedure is a critical factor for signal to noise in an inhibitory
10 assay, much more so than in a stimulatory assay. If a positive signal present in all cells (such as forskolin-stimulated cAMP accumulation) is inhibited only in the fraction of cells successfully transfected with receptor and G alpha, the signal to noise ratio will be poor. One
15 method for improving the signal to noise ratio is to create a stably transfected cell line in which 100% of the cells express both the receptor and the G alpha subunit. Another method involves transient co-transfection with a third cDNA for a G protein-coupled
20 receptor which positively regulates the signal which is to be inhibited. If the co-transfected cells simultaneously express the stimulatory receptor, the inhibitory receptor, and a requisite G protein for the inhibitory receptor, then a positive signal may be
25 elevated selectively in transfected cells using a receptor-specific agonist. An example involves co-transfection of COS-7 with 5HT4, GALR3, and a G alpha sub-unit. Transfected cells are stimulated with a 5HT4 agonist +/- galanin. Cyclic AMP is expected to be
30 elevated only in the cells also expressing GALR3 and the G alpha subunit of interest, and a galanin-dependent inhibition may be measured with an improved signal to noise ratio.

35 Tissue preparation for neuroanatomical studies

Male Sprague-Dawley rats (Charles River, Wilmington, Massachusetts) are decapitated and the brains rapidly removed and frozen in isopentane. Coronal sections may be cut at 11 μ m on a cryostat and thaw-mounted onto poly-L-lysine coated slides and stored at -80°C until use. Prior to hybridization, tissues are fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde, treated with 5 mM dithiothreitol, acetylated in 0.1 M triethanolamine containing 0.25% acetic anhydride, delipidated with chloroform, and dehydrated in graded ethanols.

Probes

Oligonucleotide probes employed to characterize the distribution of the rat GALR3 receptor mRNA may be synthesized, for example, on a Millipore Expedite 8909 Nucleic Acid Synthesis System. The probes are then lyophilized, reconstituted in sterile water, and purified on a 12% polyacrylamide denaturing gel. The purified probes are again reconstituted to a concentration of 100 ng/ μ L, and stored at -20°C. Probe sequences may include DNA or RNA which is complementary to the mRNA which encodes the GALR3 receptor.

In Situ Hybridization

Probes are 3'-end labeled with 35 S-dATP (1200 Ci/mmol, New England Nuclear, Boston, MA) to a specific activity of about 10^9 dpm/ μ g using terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase (Pharmacia). The radiolabeled probes are purified on Biospin 6 chromatography columns (Bio-Rad; Richmond, CA), and diluted in hybridization buffer to a concentration of 1.5×10^4 cpm/ μ L. The hybridization buffer consists of 50% formamide, 4X sodium citrate buffer (1X SSC = 0.15 M NaCl and 0.015 M sodium citrate), 1X Denhardt's solution (0.2% polyvinylpyrrolidone, 0.2% Ficoll, 0.2% bovine serum albumin), 50 mM dithiothreitol, 0.5 mg/ml salmon sperm DNA, 0.5 mg/ml yeast tRNA, and 10% dextran sulfate. About one hundred μ L of the diluted

radiolabeled probe is applied to each section, which is then covered with a Parafilm coverslip. Hybridization is carried out overnight in humid chambers at 40 to 55°C. The following day the sections are washed in two changes of 2X SSC for one hour at room temperature, in 2X SSC for 30 min at 50-60°C, and finally in 0.1X SSC for 30 min at room temperature. Tissues are dehydrated in graded ethanols and apposed to Kodak XAR-5 film for 3 days to 3 weeks at -20°C, then dipped in Kodak NTB3 autoradiography emulsion diluted 1:1 with 0.2% glycerol water. After exposure at 4°C for 2 to 8 weeks, the slides are developed in Kodak D-19 developer, fixed, and counterstained with cresyl violet.

15 Solution hybridization/ribonuclease protection assay

For solution hybridization 2-15 µg of total RNA isolated from tissues may be used. Sense RNA synthesized using the full-length coding sequence of the rGalR2 is used to characterize specific hybridization. Negative controls may consist of 30 µg transfer RNA (tRNA) or no tissue blanks. Samples are placed in 1.5-ml microfuge tubes and vacuum dried. Hybridization buffer (40 µl of 400 mM NaCl, 20 mM Tris, pH 6.4, 2 mM EDTA, in 80% formamide) containing $0.25-1.0 \times 10^6$ counts of each probe is added to each tube. Samples are heated at 90°C for 15 min, after which the temperature is lowered to 45°C for hybridization.

After hybridization for 14-18 hr, the RNA/probe mixtures are digested with RNase A (Sigma) and RNase T1 (Bethesda Research Labs, Gaithersburg, Maryland). A mixture of 2.0 µg RNase A and 1000 units of RNase T1 in a buffer containing 330 mM NaCl, 10 mM Tris (pH 8.0) and 5 mM EDTA (400 µl) is added to each sample and incubated for 90 min at room temperature. After digestion with RNases, 20 µl of 10% SDS and 50 µg proteinase K are added to each tube and incubated at 37°C for 15 min. Samples are then

extracted with phenol/chloroform:isoamyl alcohol and precipitated in 2 volumes of ethanol for 1 hr at -70°C. tRNA is added to each tube (30 mg) as a carrier to facilitate precipitation. Following precipitation, samples are centrifuged, washed with cold 70% ethanol, and vacuum dried. Samples are dissolved in formamide loading buffer and size-fractionated on a urea/acrylamide sequencing gel (7.6 M urea, 6% acrylamide in Tris-borate-EDTA). Gels are dried and apposed to Kodak XAR-5 x-ray film.

Development of probes: Using full length cDNA encoding the rat Gal R3 receptor as a template, PCR was used to amplify a 445 base pair fragment corresponding to nucleotides 1061-1506 of the coding sequence. Primers used in PCR contained both sp6 and T7 RNA polymerase promoter sequences, and the PCR generated fragments were subcloned into a plasmid vector (pUC-18). This construct was linearized with Bam HI or Hind III. sp6 and T7 RNA polymerases were used to synthesize the sense and antisense strands of RNA respectively. Full length RNA transcripts were obtained using a full length cDNA construct in pBluescript.

A probe coding for rat glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) gene, a constitutively expressed protein, is used concurrently. GAPDH is expressed at a relatively constant level in most tissue and its detection is used to compare expression levels of the rat GalR3 gene in different tissue.

Extraction of RNA: Tissue harvested from rat peripheral tissue as well as regions of the CNS was frozen using liquid N₂ and stored at -70°C until needed. Tissue was homogenized in buffer containing detergent, protein and RNase degrader. The homogenate was incubated with Oligo(dT) cellulose powder, and washed extensively. mRNA

was eluted from the Oligo(dT) cellulose with 10 mM Tris, and precipitated after the addition of NaCl. Yield and relative purity were assessed by measuring absorbance A_{260}/A_{280} .

5

Synthesis of probes: rGALR3 and GAPDH cDNA sequences preceded by phage polymerase promoter sequences were used to synthesize radiolabeled riboprobes. Conditions for the synthesis of riboprobes were: 0.5-1.0 μ L linearized
10 template (1 μ g/ μ L), 1.5 μ L of ATP, GTP, UTP (10 mM each), 3 μ L dithiothreitol (0.1 M), 30 units RNasin RNase inhibitor, 0.5-1.0 μ L (15-20 units/ μ L) RNA polymerase, 7.0 μ L transcription buffer (Promega Corp.), and 12.5 μ L α^{32} P-CTP (specific activity 3,000Ci/mmol). 0.1 mM CTP
15 (0.02-1.0 μ L) were added to the reactions, and the volume were adjusted to 35 μ L with DEPC-treated water. Labeling reactions were incubated at 37°C for 90 min, after which 3 units of RQ1 RNase-free DNase (Promega Corp.) were added to digest the template. The riboprobes were
20 separated from unincorporated nucleotide by a spun G-50 column (Select D G-50(RF); 5 Prime-3 Prime, Inc.). TCA precipitation and liquid scintillation spectrometry were used to measure the amount of label incorporated into the probe. A fraction of all riboprobes synthesized were
25 size-fractionated on 0.4 mm thick 5% acrylamide sequencing gels and autoradiographed to confirm that the probes synthesized were full-length and not degraded.

Solution hybridization/ribonuclease protection assay:

30 For solution hybridization 2.0 μ g of total RNA isolated from tissues were used. Sense RNA synthesized using the full-length coding sequence of the rGalR3 was used to characterize specific hybridization. Negative controls consisted of 30 μ g transfer RNA (tRNA) or no tissue
35 blanks. All mRNA samples were placed in 1.5-ml microfuge tubes and vacuum dried. Hybridization buffer (40 μ l of 400 mM NaCl, 20 mM Tris, pH 6.4, 2 mM EDTA, in 80%

formamide) containing $0.25-1.0 \times 10^6$ counts of each probe were added to each tube. Samples were heated at 90°C for 15 min, after which the temperature was lowered to 42°C for hybridization.

5

After hybridization for 14-18 hr, the RNA/probe mixtures were digested with RNase A (Sigma) and RNase T1 (Life Technologies). A mixture of $2.0 \mu\text{g}$ RNase A and 1000 units of RNase T1 in a buffer containing 330 mM NaCl, 10 mM Tris (pH 8.0) and 5 mM EDTA ($400 \mu\text{L}$) was added to each sample and incubated for 90 min at room temperature. After digestion with RNases, $20 \mu\text{L}$ of 10% SDS and $50 \mu\text{g}$ proteinase K were added to each tube and incubated at 37°C for 15 min. Samples were then extracted with phenol/chloroform:isoamyl alcohol and precipitated in 2 volumes of ethanol for 1 hr at -70°C . Pellet Paint (Novagen) was added to each tube ($2.0 \mu\text{g}$) as a carrier to facilitate precipitation. Following precipitation, samples were centrifuged, washed with cold 70% ethanol, and vacuum dried. Samples were dissolved in formamide loading buffer and size-fractionated on a urea/acrylamide sequencing gel (7.6 M urea, 6% acrylamide in Tris-borate-EDTA). Gels were dried and apposed to Kodak XAR-5 x-ray or BioMax film and exposed at -70°C .

25

An additional set of solution hybridization/ribonuclease protection assays (RPA) were used to detect rGALR3 receptor transcripts in mRNA isolated from rat tissues. Poly A⁺ RNA was isolated using either the Trizol reagent (Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD) followed by oligo dT chromatography, or the Fast Track RNA isolation kit (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA). A 445 bp fragment of the rat GALR3 cDNA (nucleotides 1061-1506) flanked by RNA polymerase promoter sequences was used to synthesize a radiolabeled GALR3 cRNA probe using standard methods and reagents (Promega). The quality of each probe was confirmed by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. For

35

solution hybridization, two μg poly A+ RNA from each tissue were incubated in 40 μl hybridization buffer (20 mM Tris, pH 6.4 containing 400 mM NaCl and 2 mM EDTA in 80% formamide) with radiolabeled cRNA probe ($0.25\text{--}1.25 \times 10^6$ cpm) at 90°C for 15 min. prior to overnight hybridization at 45 or 55°C. Negative controls consisted of 30 μg transfer RNA (tRNA) or blanks with no poly A+ RNA. Hybridization mixtures were digested for 90 min. at room temperature with RNases A (Sigma) and T1 (Life Technologies), then treated with 10% SDS and 50 μg proteinase K, extracted with phenol/chloroform, and precipitated in ethanol. Samples were separated by urea/acrylamide gel electrophoresis (7.6 M urea, 6% acrylamide in Tris-borate-EDTA); gels were dried and apposed to a phosphorimager screen (Molecular Dynamics) or Kodak BioMax film at -70°C.

In vivo methods

The effects of galanin, galanin derivatives, and related peptides and compounds may be evaluated by intracerebroventricular (i.c.v.) injection of the peptide or compound followed by measurement of food intake in the animal. Measurement of food intake was performed for 3 hours after injection, but other protocols may also be used. Saline was injected as a control, but it is understood that other vehicles may be required as controls for some peptides and compounds. In order to determine whether a compound is a GALR3 antagonist, food intake in rats may be stimulated by administration of (for example) a galanin receptor agonist through an intracerebroventricular (i.c.v.) cannula. A preferred anatomic location for injection is the hypothalamus, in particular, the paraventricular nucleus. Methods of cannulation and food intake measurements are well-known in the art, as are i.c.v. modes of administration (Kyrkouli et al., 1990, Ogren et al., 1992). To determine whether a compound reduces agonist-stimulated

food intake, the compound may be administered either simultaneously with the peptide, or separately, either through cannula, or by subcutaneous, intramuscular, or intraperitoneal injection, or more preferably, orally.

5

Materials

Cell culture media and supplements are from Specialty Media (Lavallette, NJ). Cell culture plates (150 mm and 96-well microtiter) are from Corning (Corning, NY). Sf9, Sf21, and High Five insect cells, as well as the baculovirus transfer plasmid, pBlueBacIII™, are purchased from Invitrogen (San Diego, CA). TMN-FH insect medium complemented with 10% fetal calf serum, and the baculovirus DNA, BaculoGold™, is obtained from Pharmingen (San Diego, CA.). Ex-Cell 400™ medium with L-Glutamine is purchased from JRH Scientific. Polypropylene 96-well microtiter plates are from Co-star (Cambridge, MA). All radioligands are from New England Nuclear (Boston, MA).

20 Galanin and related peptide analogs were either from Bachem California (Torrance, CA), Peninsula (Belmont, CA); or were synthesized by custom order from Chiron Mimotopes Peptide Systems (San Diego, CA).

25 Bio-Rad Reagent was from Bio-Rad (Hercules, CA). Bovine serum albumin (ultra-fat free, A-7511) was from Sigma (St. Louis. MO). All other materials were reagent grade.

Experimental Results

Isolation of a partial GALR3 cDNA from rat hypothalamus

In order to clone additional members of the galanin
5 receptor family, a homology cloning strategy based on the
potential presence of multiple galanin receptors in
hypothalamus was designed. Although recent evidence
indicated that GALR1 and GALR2 receptor mRNAs were
present in rat hypothalamus (Gustafson et al., 1996;
10 Parker et al., 1995), not all aspects of the cloned GALR1
and GALR2 pharmacological profiles match that observed
for galanin-mediated feeding (Crawley et al., 1993).
These results suggested that the regulation of galanin-
induced feeding may not be explained by the presence of
15 only GALR1 or GALR2 (or both) in the rat hypothalamus.

In order to attempt to isolate additional galanin
receptors, a rat hypothalamus cDNA phage library was
screened, under reduced stringency conditions, with
20 oligonucleotide probes directed to the transmembrane
regions of the rat GALR2 neuropeptide receptor gene.
Five positively-hybridizing clones were isolated, plaque-
purified and characterized by Southern blot analysis and
sequencing. One clone, rHY35a, contained a 3.5 kb insert
25 (consisting of a 1.0kb, 0.2kb, and 2.3kb EcoRI
fragments), which hybridized with the second
transmembrane domain oligonucleotide probe of rat GALR2.
DNA sequence analysis indicated greatest homology to the
published rat GALR1 gene (Burgevin, et al., 1995) and the
30 novel rat GALR2 receptor gene we have recently
identified. This clone was a partial intronless gene
fragment, containing an open reading frame and encoding
a predicted starting MET through the middle of the
predicted seventh transmembrane domain, with ≈150
35 nucleotides of 5' UT. Hydropathy analysis of the

predicted translated protein is consistent with a putative topography of at least six transmembrane domains (the predicted sequence ended in the middle of TM7), indicative of the G protein-coupled receptor family.

5 This gene fragment exhibited 52% and 66% nucleotide identity and 37% and 60% amino acid identity to the rat GALR1 and rat GALR2 receptors, respectively. Furthermore, PCR primers directed to the amino terminus (forward primer) and first extracellular loop (reverse

10 primer) of each of the corresponding receptor genes, rGALR1 and rGALR2, were unable to amplify this clone, whereas primers directed to this clone resulted in the correct size PCR product. The putative six (or seven) transmembrane topography and the high degree of identity

15 to rat GALR1 and GALR2 suggested that this cDNA represented a partial gene fragment of a novel galanin-like receptor gene, referred to herein as GALR3.

In order to obtain the full-length gene, PCR on cDNA

20 derived from the RIN14B cell line, using internal primers directed to TM3 and third intracellular loop of rat GALR3 was first conducted. It was hypothesized that since previous data indicated that this cell line expressed both GALR1 and GALR2, it may also contain further

25 subtypes. PCR analyses revealed the presence of at least a portion of GALR3 in cDNA from RIN14B cells; the absence of reverse transcriptase did not result in PCR amplification, indicating the ability to amplify RIN14B cDNA was due to authentic GALR3 mRNA and not any

30 contaminating genomic DNA in the RNA source.

To isolate a cDNA molecule from RIN14B which expresses GALR3, a RIN14B plasmid library was screened by PCR (using internal primers) and two pools, F105 and F212,

35 were identified which contained a PCR product of the correct size. To determine if the insert was in the

correct orientation for expression and to determine the size of the cDNA insert (including the coding region, 5'UT and 3'UT), vector-anchored PCR was conducted on each pool. The PCR analyses suggested that both pools
5 contained full-length GALR3 but in the incorrect orientation and thus would be predicted not to express the GALR3 receptor. Examination of slides of COS-7 cells which had been transfected with DNA from each of these pools and subsequently bound with radioligand confirmed
10 the absence of binding of radiolabeled galanin, presumably due to its incorrect orientation.

Although the full-length clone of rat GALR3 in the correct orientation from the RIN14B plasmid library was
15 not obtained, it was reasoned that the sequence of the missing 3' end (i.e., from the middle of TM7 through the stop codon) could be obtained by sequencing the vector-anchored PCR product corresponding to the 3' end of the molecule. An \approx 1.2 kb PCR product from a vector-anchored
20 amplification of bacterial glycerol stock of the F105 pool was obtained, using a vector-derived reverse primer and a rGALR3-specific forward primer from TM6. This PCR product was sequenced with the gene-specific primer to reveal an overlap within TM7 with the sequence known from
25 rHY35a. In addition, further sequence was obtained representing an open reading frame corresponding to the missing second half of TM7 and the carboxy terminus. The sequence obtained showed an overall 47% nucleotide identity to rGalR2, and a 62% nucleotide identity to
30 rGalR2 from the third extracellular domain to the 5' end of the COOH terminus, confirming the existence of an open reading frame from a starting MET through a stop codon, with the presence of seven putative transmembrane domains. Furthermore, this sequence permitted us to
35 design an oligonucleotide primer in the 3' UT which could serve as a diagnostic tool for determination of full-

length characterization of additional pools of DNA (see below).

5 Since the most convenient method to obtain the full-length rGALR3 clone in the correct orientation in an expression vector is to locate a full-length clone in preexisting libraries, and it was known that this gene was expressed in rat hypothalamus, we screened a rat hypothalamus plasmid library ("K") by PCR. Two superpools
10 from the K library (#3 and #17) were identified as containing rGALR3. A primary pool, K163 (from superpool #17), was identified to be positive and full-length using internal and full-length PCR primers, and vector-anchor primers were used to determine the orientation. These
15 data were consistent with primary pool K163 (made up of 3200 primary clones), containing full-length rGALR3 in the correct orientation in the expression vector, pEXJ.T7. Furthermore, this pool failed to amplify with GALR1- and GALR2- specific primers and yet exhibited
20 galanin binding when DNA from this pool was used to transfect COS cells and tested for radiolabeled galanin binding. These data suggested that a pool from a rat hypothalamus plasmid cDNA library which contains the novel sequence initially identified from rat hypothalamus
25 as a galanin-like receptor had been identified, which, in addition, exhibits galanin binding, thereby identifying the pool as containing a novel galanin receptor, referred to herein as GALR3, or more specifically, rGALR3.

30 The pool K163 was then sib selected through one round by PCR and a second round by colony hybridization, using a probe directed to the amino terminus of the sequence from rHY35a, resulting in the isolation of a single clone (i.e., a bacterial colony containing rat GALR3), called
35 K163-30-17, representing the full-length rat GALR3 in the correct orientation. The rGALR3 recombinant bacterial

colony was grown up in broth with ampicillin and DNA extracted. Restriction enzyme digestion suggested a 2.1 kb insert, consistent with the clone comprising the full-length coding region.

5

Furthermore, sequence analysis on K163-30-17 DNA (plasmid K1086) confirmed that it contained a full-length coding region in the correct orientation for expression.

10 Northern Blot Analyses of GALR3 mRNA

To define the size and distribution of the mRNA encoding GALR3, Northern blot analyses of poly A⁺ RNA from various rat tissues and brain regions was carried out. A radiolabeled 70-mer oligonucleotide probe directed to the amino terminus of the rat GALR3 coding region was used as a hybridization probe under high stringency. This probe failed to cross-hybridize with either the GALR1 or GALR2 genes under similar hybridization conditions, demonstrating its specificity for GALR3 receptor. A single transcript of ≈3.3 kb is detected after a 5 day exposure of the autoradiogram at -80°C. using Kodak Biomax MS film with a Biomax MS intensifying screen. GALR3 mRNA was not detected by Northern analysis in the brain nor in various regions of the brain (see Table 1). Among various rat tissues, the GALR3 transcript had a restricted distribution; GALR3 mRNA was predominantly observed in kidney with a faint signal detected in liver (see Table 1). This distribution was the same upon a longer exposure of the autoradiogram (14 days). Northern blots were reprobbed with G3PDH probe to assess whether similar amounts of mRNA were present in each lane.

Northern blot analyses of poly A⁺ RNA from various human brain regions and peripheral tissues were carried out

with a radiolabeled 70-mer oligonucleotide probe directed to the amino terminus of the human GALR3 coding region under high stringency. As demonstrated for the corresponding rat probe, this human probe failed to cross-hybridize with either the human GALR1 or GALR2 genes under similar hybridization conditions, demonstrating its specificity for human GALR3 receptor. No transcript was observed even after 14 day exposure of the autoradiogram in any of the human brain regions or peripheral tissues, by Northern blot analyses. The regions of the brain and periphery included in this analysis, as contained in the MTN blots from Clontech, included: amygdala, caudate nucleus, corpus callosum, hippocampus, total brain, substantia nigra, subthalamic brain, thalamus nucleus, cerebellum, cerebral cortex, medulla, spinal cord, occipital pole, frontal lobe, temporal lobe, putamen, heart, total brain, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney, and pancreas.

20 Reverse-transcription PCR of GALR3 mRNA

Amplification of cDNA derived from mRNA of various rat peripheral and brain regions demonstrated the presence of GALR3 mRNA in various regions of the brain, including hypothalamus (see Table 2), as well as several peripheral tissues tested, such as pancreas and liver. It was anticipated that we would identify GALR3 mRNA in hypothalamus since the gene was cloned from this region of the brain (supra). Therapeutic indications implied from localization of GALR3 mRNA for several of these regions are also indicated in Table 2.

RT-PCR was performed on human pituitary cDNA from two sources (Clontech cDNA and cDNA from poly A+RNA purchased from ABS) using primers from human GALR1, human GALR2, human GALR3, and human prolactin. The results from the

two sources of human pituitary cDNA were similar. GALR1 and prolactin were amplified from human pituitary, while GALR2 and GALR3 were not. Since GALR2 (Fathi et al., 1997) and GALR3 (Fig. 10) transcripts have been detected
5 in rat pituitary, these findings suggest that the localization of these receptors in humans is distinct from that in rats.

Table 1. Northern blot analyses of GALR3 mRNA in brain and various peripheral rat tissues.

	Tissue	Intensity of Signal	Therapeutic Indications
	Heart	(-)	
5	Brain	(-)	
	Spleen	(-)	
	Lung	(-)	
	Liver	+	Diabetes
	Skeletal Muscle	(-)	
10	Kidney	++	Hypertension, electrolyte balance, diuretic, anti-diuretic
	Testis	(-)	
	Spinal cord	(-)	
	Periaqueductal Grey	(-)	
	Cerebellum	(-)	
15	Cortex	(-)	
	Brain Stem	(-)	
	Hypothalamus	(-)	
	Amygdala	(-)	
20	RIN14B cell line	(-)	

Table 2. RT-PCR analyses of GALR3 mRNA in brain and various peripheral rat tissues.

	Tissue	Intensity of Signal	Therapeutic Indications
5	Heart	(-)	
	Brain	+	Obesity/feeding, analgesia, cognition enhancement, Alzheimer's disease, depression, anxiety, sleep disorders, Parkinson's disease, traumatic brain injury, convulsion/epilepsy
	Spleen	+	Immune functions, hematopoiesis
	Lung	+	Respiratory disorders, asthma, emphysema, lung cancer diagnostics
	Liver	+	Diabetes
10	Skeletal Muscle	(-)	Diabetes
	Smooth Muscle	+	regulation of gastrointestinal motility
	Kidney	+	Hypertension, electrolyte balance, diuretic, anti- diuretic
	Pancreas	+++	Appetite/obesity, diabetes, gastrointestinal disorders, neuroendocrine regulation
	Retina	(-)	vision disorders
15	Testis	+	Reproductive function

5	Ventral spinal cord	++	movement disorders, regulation of parasympathetic nervous system function
	Dorsal spinal cord	++	
	Periaqueductal Grey	(-)	
	Cerebellum	+	Motor disorders
	Cortex	(-)	
10	Brain Stem	+	Autonomic disorders
	Lower midbrain	+	analgesia, sensory transmission, regulation of cardiovascular and respiratory systems
	Hypothalamus	++	Neuroendocrine regulation, appetite/obesity
	Amygdala	(-)	
	RIN14B cell line	+	Neuroendocrine regulation, including diabetes
15			

RNase protection assay to detect mRNA coding for rat GALR3

mRNA was isolated and assayed as described from: heart, striated muscle, liver, kidney, lung, stomach, spleen, pancreas, pituitary, adrenal medulla, adrenal cortex, trigeminal ganglion and CNS regions. CNS regions included: whole brain, spinal cord, medulla, hypothalamus, cerebral cortex, cerebellum, hippocampus, caudate-putamen, and substantia nigra. Levels of rat GALR3 mRNA were extremely low in all areas assayed. The highest levels of rat GALR3 mRNA were detected in the

hypothalamus. Lower amounts were found in: kidney, liver, stomach, pancreas, spleen, pituitary, adrenal medulla, adrenal cortex, whole brain, spinal cord, medulla, cerebellum and caudate/putamen. At the present
5 time, mRNA coding for the rat GALR3 has not been detected in RNA extracted from other regions (Table 3).

To further assess the distribution of GALR3 mRNA in the rat, further solution hybridization/RNase protection
10 assays (RPA) on poly A⁺RNA isolated from a variety of tissues and brain regions were carried out (Figure 11; Table 3). GALR3 transcripts were broadly distributed but present at low abundance within the rat central nervous system and many peripheral tissues. Within the CNS , the
15 highest levels of GALR3 mRNA were found in the rat hypothalamus, with lower levels in the olfactory bulb, cerebral cortex, medulla oblongata, caudate putamen, cerebellum, and spinal cord. GALR3 mRNA was not detected in hippocampus or substantia nigra. In peripheral
20 tissues, highest levels of GALR3 mRNA were found in the pituitary gland; areas containing low levels of GALR3 included liver, kidney, stomach, testicle (not shown in Figure 11), and the adrenal cortex. Additionally GALR3 mRNA was found in lung, adrenal medulla, spleen, and
25 pancreas (not shown in Figure 11). GALR3 transcripts were not detected in RNA extracted from heart, uterus, vas deferens, choroid plexus or dorsal root ganglion. Other areas not expressing GALR3 mRNA in our assay include striated muscle, urinary bladder, trigeminal
30 ganglion, duodenum, and superior cervical ganglion (not all shown in Figure 11). This localization pattern suggests that GALR3 may contribute more to galanin-mediated physiology in the rat hypothalamus and pituitary than in other areas. However, the up-regulation of
35 galanin peptide expression in a variety of pathophysiological states (Chan-Palay, 1990; Schreiber et

al., 1994; Xu et al., 1996; Xu et al., 1997; Sten Shi et al., 1997) leaves open the possibility that GALR3 receptor expression could be similarly plastic. The broad distribution of rat GALR3 transcripts also indicates that multiple galanin receptors are likely to be present in many tissues.

Table 3. Distribution of mRNA coding for rat GALR3 receptors.

10	Region	rGalR3	Potential applications
	liver	+	Diabetes
	kidney	+	Hypertension, Electrolyte balance
	lung	+	Respiratory disorders, asthma
	heart	-	Cardiovascular indications
15	stomach	+	Gastrointestinal disorders
	duodenum	-	Gastrointestinal disorders
	spleen	+	Immune function
	pancreas	+	Diabetes, endocrine disorders
	testicle	+	Reproductive function
20	striated muscle	-	musculoskeletal disorders; glucose metabolism (e.g., diabetes)
	pituitary	+	Endocrine/neuroendocrine regulation
	adrenal medulla	+	Regulation of epinephrine release
25	adrenal cortex	+	Regulation of steroid hormones
	trigeminal ganglion	-	Analgesia, sensory transmission, migraine
	whole brain	+	Degenerative diseases of the central nervous system (e.g., Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, and Alzheimer's disease), anxiety, manic depression, schizophrenia, epilepsy, stroke and see below for specific regions of whole brain
30	cerebral cortex	+	Sensory integration, cognition
	hypothalamus	++	Appetite/obesity, Neuroendocrine regulation

5	hippocampus	-	Cognition/memory/Alzheimer's disease
	spinal cord	++	Analgesia, sensory modulation and transmission
	cerebellum	+	Motor coordination
	medulla	+	Analgesia; sensory modulation and transmission; regulation of cardiovascular and respiratory systems
	substantia nigra	-	Modulation of dopaminergic function. Modulation of motor coordination. Parkinson's disease.
	Dorsal root ganglion	-	Analgesia, sensory transmission
	superior cervical ganglion	-	Regulation of sympathetic nervous system function
	urinary bladder	-	control of micturition
	uterus	-	reproductive function
	vas deferens	-	reproductive function
15	choroid plexus	-	Regulation of intracerebral fluid volume and composition
	caudate-putamen	+	Modulation of dopaminergic function; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease
20			

Pharmacological characterization of GALR3

The pharmacology of GALR3 was studied in COS-7 cells transiently transfected with the GALR3 cDNA, K163-30-17 (or "K1086"). COS-7 cells transfected with the single clone K1086 exhibit specific binding of ^{125}I -galanin in comparison with COS-7 cells transfected with control vector. In preliminary radioligand binding experiments, porcine ^{125}I -galanin bound to membranes from COS-7 cells transfected with K1086, with a specific binding of 90 fmol/mg, when the membranes (0.17 mg/mL) were incubated with 2.1 nM porcine ^{125}I -galanin for 60 min at room temperature. (Specific binding was decreased by as much as 70% when the incubation temperature was raised to 30°C, suggesting receptor instability and/or protease activity in the membrane preparation.) In this experiment, the binding buffer used was that described for the whole cell slide binding assay. No specific binding was detected to membranes from mock-transfected COS-7 cells when tested under the same conditions.

In another experiment, COS-7 cells were transiently transfected with a "trimmed" plasmid (designated pEXJ-RGalR3T), which comprises the entire coding region of rat GALR3, but in which the 5' initiating ATG is joined directly to the vector, and which comprises only 100 nucleotides from the 3' untranslated region, after the stop codon (i.e., up to and including nucleotide 1275 in Figure 1). A full saturation binding analysis using ^{125}I -galanin was performed using the COS-7 cells transfected with plasmid pEXJ-RGalR3T, and yielded a K_d (dissociation constant) of 0.34 nM and an apparent B_{max} as high as 570 fmol/mg. The use of the "trimmed" plasmid provides for greater expression and therefore greater convenience and accuracy in binding assays.

Peptide displacement assays yielded a distinct rank order

of binding affinity (Table 4). Porcine galanin bound with relatively high affinity ($K_i = 5$ nM), C-terminal truncation to porcine galanin 1-16 was disruptive ($K_i = 86$ nM), and galanin 3-29 as well as D-Trp²-galanin analogs were without demonstrable binding. Two chimeric peptides displayed high affinity for GALR3 (M32 and M35) whereas galantide was slightly less active and the putative "antagonists" C7 and M40 were relatively weak ligands.

Peptide binding profiles for the rat GALR1, GALR2 and GALR3 receptor subtypes were derived from membranes prepared from transiently transfected COS-7 cells. Rat GALR3 is distinguished from the other receptor subtypes by having 40-fold lower affinity for M40 vs. galanin, whereas the rat GALR1 and GALR2 receptor subtypes display ≤ 8 -fold lower affinity for M40 vs. galanin. Rat GALR3 also displays low affinity for the D-Trp²-galanin analogs, which appear to be primarily useful for distinguishing the rat GALR2 receptor. It is concluded that the rat GALR3 displays a distinctive pharmacological profile which can be used to evaluate receptor expression in native cells and tissues.

Table 4. Peptide binding profile of rat GALR1, GALR2 and GALR3 receptors transiently expressed in COS-7 cell membranes and labeled with porcine ^{125}I -galanin. Values are reported as K_i (nM).

5	Peptide	GALR1 (K_i , nM)	GALR2 (K_i , nM)	GALR3 (K_i , nM)
	porcine galanin	0.46	0.45	5.1
	M32	0.62	12	2.1
	M35	0.33	0.57	6.7
10	galantide	9.5	2.0	18
	C7	16	19	68
	M40	3.6	0.72	210
	porcine galanin 1-16	2.2	7.2	86
15	D-Trp ² -galanin 1-29	3700	52	> 1000
	D-Trp ² -galanin 1-16	40 000	23	> 1000
20	porcine galanin 3-29	> 100 000	> 100 000	> 1000

Isolation of the human GALR3 gene

25 A human placenta genomic library in λ dash II ($\approx 1.5 \times 10^6$ total recombinants) was screened using the same set of overlapping oligonucleotide probes to TM regions 1-7 of rat GALR2 and under the same hybridization and wash conditions as described for screening the rat hypothalamus cDNA library. Lambda phage clones
30 hybridizing with the probe were plaque purified and DNA was prepared for Southern blot analysis. One phage clone, plc21a, contained a 2.7 kb KpnI/EcoRI fragment which hybridized with the rat GALR2 TM2 oligonucleotide

probe and was subsequently subcloned into a pUC vector for sequence analysis. The cloned human genomic fragment contains an a open reading frame from the starting MET codon to a predicted intron in the second intracellular loop, with a nucleotide identity of 88% (93% aa identity) with the rat GALR3 receptor described above (thus establishing this human genomic clone to be the human homologue of rat GALR3). Although this human genomic fragment was not full-length and contained an intron downstream of TM3, it is anticipated that the full-length, intronless version of the human GALR3 receptor gene may be isolated using standard molecular biology techniques, as described in Materials and Methods.

15 Since the human genomic fragment was not full-length and contained an intron downstream of TM3, it was hypothesized that the original phage clone, which contains an average insert size of about 18kb, may contain the 3' end of this gene, assuming a smaller size for the intron which separates the 5' and 3' exons. The presence of the exon, representing the 3' end of the human GALR3, on the original phage clone, was demonstrated by positive hybridization signals of the phage clone, plc21a, with probes directed to the third extracellular loop or TM4 of the rat GALR3 gene.

The full-length human GALR3 gene was constructed by ligating a PCR-derived product of the 5' exon, representing the starting MET through the 3/4 loop with a synthetically-created KpnI site appended to the reverse PCR primer, and the 3' exon, contained on a 1.4 kb KpnI genomic fragment. The full-length human GALR3 gene contains 1107 bp within its coding region, encoding for a predicted protein of 368 aa. The rat homologue contains two additional aa and encodes for a predicted protein of 370 aa. The human and rat GALR3 homologues

exhibit 86% nucleotide and 92% amino acid identities, consistent with designating these genes as species homologues of the same gene within the GPCR family. The amino acid identity increases to 96% when restricting the comparison to within the transmembrane domains. The human GALR3 gene exhibits 52% and 67% nucleotide identities and 36% and 58% amino acid identities to the human GALR1 and GALR2 receptors, respectively. Furthermore, within the transmembrane domains, the human GALR3 receptor displays 46% and 74% amino acid identities with the human GALR1 and GALR2 receptors, respectively. This relationship suggests that human GALR3 represents a novel receptor subtype within the galanin gene family.

15 Pharmacological characterization of human GALR3

The pharmacology of human GALR3 was studied in COS-7 cells transiently transfected with pEXJ-hGalR3. In preliminary radioligand binding experiments using membranes prepared from COS-7 cells transfected with pEXJ-hGalR3, specific binding of galanin was observed with binding of 6 fmol/mg when the membranes (0.31 mg/mL) were incubated with 0.32 nM porcine ¹²⁵I-galanin for 2 hrs. at room temperature. No mock transfection was performed in this assay because no galanin binding to COS-7 cells was observed previously in binding experiments using similar conditions (supra).

In a subsequent experiment, when membranes from transiently transfected cells (membrane protein = 0.15 mg/ml) were incubated with porcine ¹²⁵I-galanin (0.32 nM), specific binding was measured as 110 fmol/mg. Therefore, it is concluded that the human GALR3 receptor cDNA leads to expression of functional GALR3 receptors, thereby providing an important tool with which to evaluate ligand selectivity for human GALR1, GALR2 and GALR3 receptor subtypes.

In further experiments, cell lines stably expressing the rat and human GALR3 receptors were prepared. Membranes from the stably transfected cell line 293-rGalR3-105 bound porcine ^{125}I -galanin with a K_d of 0.74 nM and an apparent B_{max} of 450 fmol/mg membrane protein. Data generated from experiments in which porcine ^{125}I -galanin concentrations ranged from 0.5 pM to 3.0 nM were best fit to a 1-site model. It should be noted that the use of an iodinated agonist such as porcine ^{125}I -galanin may underestimate actual receptor expression levels, however, given the potential for agonists to discriminate receptor conformation and the practical radioligand concentration limit of approximately 3 nM. Both the transiently and stably expressed rat GALR3 receptors were analyzed in competitive displacement assays using porcine ^{125}I -galanin (Table 5). Like GALR2, GALR3 appears to bind the N-terminally extended peptide galanin -7 to + 29 with affinity comparable to that for porcine galanin. These data provide a pharmacological fingerprint which should be useful for characterizing GALR3-dependent processes in vivo.

Next, the cDNA for the human GALR3 receptor was used to prepare both transiently and stably transfected cells. Membranes from COS-7 cells transiently transfected with human GALR3 cDNA bound porcine ^{125}I -galanin with a K_d of 1.25 nM and an apparent B_{max} of 750 fmol/mg membrane protein. Membranes LM(tk-) cells stably transfected with human GALR3 receptor cDNA (L-hGalR3-228) bound porcine ^{125}I -galanin with a K_d of 2.57 nM and an apparent B_{max} of 1700 fmol/mg membrane protein. Data generated from experiments in which porcine ^{125}I -galanin concentrations ranged from 0.5 pM to 3.0 nM were best fit to a 1-site model. It should be noted that the use of an iodinated agonist such as porcine ^{125}I -galanin may underestimate actual receptor expression levels, however, given the potential for agonists to discriminate receptor

conformation and the practical radioligand concentration limit of approximately 3 nM. Specific binding measured in the presence of 0.3 nM porcine ¹²⁵I-galanin was reduced by 40% in the presence of nonhydrolyzable guanine nucleotides such as GTPγS or Gpp(NH)p at concentrations up to 100 μM. These data suggest that the human GALR3 receptor interacts with one or more G proteins in the LMTK- cell, and furthermore, that receptor stimulation by galanin might lead to a functional response in the LMTK-cell at the level of the G-protein or further downstream in the signal transduction pathway. Preliminary analyses in peptide displacement assays using porcine ¹²⁵I-galanin as the radioligand indicate that the human GALR3 receptor, sharing 92% amino acid identity with the rat GALR3 receptor, binds galanin and related analogs with affinities resembling those for the rat receptor. A similar pharmacological profile for both the human and rat GALR3 receptor homologs suggests that the rat may be used to model the therapeutic value of GALR3-directed ligands. A noteworthy feature of the pharmacology is that the GALR3 receptor, whether human or rat, binds human galanin with lower affinity compared to rat and porcine galanin. Human galanin is also somewhat less potent than porcine galanin in both in vitro functional and in vivo feeding assays. This relationship differentiates the GALR3 receptor from the GALR1 and GALR2 subtypes, and may be useful in further investigations.

Table 5.

Peptide	Ki (nM)			
	Rat GalR3 COS7	293-rGalR3- 105	Human GalR3 COS7	L-hGalR3- 228
M32	1.9	1.0		6.0

	M35	3.7	3.2	19	7.8
	rat galanin	4.3	5.7		
5	porcine galanin	5.1	5.8	5.3	14
	human galanin	10.5	53	19	69
	galantide	9.0	7.6	23	40
	C-7	23	9.6		8.1
10	M40	103	85		130
	porcine galanin 1- 16	52	138	300	320
15	D-Trp2- galanin	> 1000	> 1000		
	galanin -7 to + 29	3.3	21		29

Signal transduction pathway of hGalR3: stimulation of K⁺ currents

Heterologous expression of GPCRs in Xenopus oocytes has been widely used to determine the identity of signaling pathways activated by agonist stimulation (Gundersen et al., 1983; Takahashi et al., 1987; Dascal et al., 1993). A large family of GPCRs that naturally couple to heterotrimeric G-proteins of the $G\alpha_i/G\alpha_o$ class activate GIRK channels (North, 1989) in native neurons (Kofuji et al., 1995) and in the Xenopus expression system (Dascal et al., 1993; Kubo et al., 1993; Krapivinsky et al., 1995). Under voltage clamp conditions, oocytes injected with mRNAs for hGALR3 and GIRKs 1 and 4 responded with inward currents to local perfusion of porcine galanin (Fig. 6A). Average currents were 51.3 ± 9.4 nA ($n = 16$) in the presence of 1 μ M porcine galanin, whereas oocytes

injected with mRNAs for GIRKs 1 and 4 alone produced little or no inward current (2.5 ± 1.2 nA, $n = 8$) in response to $1 \mu\text{M}$ galanin. Oocytes injected with mRNA encoding the rat GalR3 receptor also exhibited current responses to the $1 \mu\text{M}$ local application of M32 or porcine galanin. The pharmacology of the rat GalR3 receptor was not further evaluated in oocytes. In oocytes expressing human GalR3, evidence that galanin-induced currents were mediated by GIRK channels included: 1) dependency on elevated external K^+ , 2) strong inward rectification of the current-voltage (I/V) relation, 3) reversal potential (-26 ± -2 mV) close to the predicted equilibrium potential for K^+ (-23 mV), 4) sensitivity to block by $300 \mu\text{M}$ Ba^{++} (Fig. 6A), and 5) lack of galanin-sensitivity in oocytes injected with only hGALR3 mRNA (data not shown). Currents having these same properties, but larger in amplitude, were also evoked by galanin in oocytes expressing GALR1 receptors in combination with GIRKs 1 and 4 (Table 6). Thus, GALR1 and GALR3 receptors appear to have a related signal transduction pathway.

Other GPCRs, when expressed in Xenopus oocytes, activate a Ca^{++} -dependent Cl^- conductance that results from the activation of phospholipase C and the subsequent release of Ca^{++} from intracellular stores. This pathway was not activated in oocytes expressing hGALR3 since Cl^- currents were never observed following application of galanin ($n = 20$). (Cl^- currents were also not observed in oocytes expressing the GALR1 receptor.) In contrast, in oocytes expressing mRNAs encoding GALR2 or α_{1a} receptors, $1 \mu\text{M}$ galanin or epinephrine, respectively, stimulates transient Cl^- currents (data not shown). To provide further evidence that hGALR3 couples to the $\text{G}\alpha\text{o}/\text{G}\alpha\text{i}/\text{G}\alpha\text{t}$ family of G-proteins, batches of oocytes, previously injected with hGALR3 and GIRK mRNAs, were injected with pertussis toxin (2 ng/oocyte) and tested for receptor coupling to K^+ currents. In oocytes treated with the

toxin, galanin currents were completely abolished (Fig. 7); oocytes injected with buffer alone displayed normal galanin-induced currents. A similar sensitivity to pertussis toxin was observed for oocytes expressing GALR1 receptors. Agonist responses in oocytes expressing GALR2 or α_{1a} adrenergic receptors were unaffected by pertussis toxin (Fig. 7, Table 6). Taken together, these results support the conclusion that GALR1 and GALR3 receptors couple to a G α_o /G α_i /G α_t pathway, and that GALR2 (like the α_{1a} adrenergic receptor) couples to a G α_q -type pathway (Table 7). Although these data reveal a functional similarity between GALR1 and GALR3 in oocytes despite a low level of primary sequence identity, exactly which G proteins are involved in the oocyte or would be involved in mammalian cells remain to be determined for each receptor subtype.

Table 6. Effects of pertussis toxin treatment on currents generated by stimulation of galanin or alpha adrenergic receptors expressed in oocytes. Current is presented in nA (nanoamperes).

	Receptor			
	rat GALR1	rat GALR2	human GALR3	Alpha 1a
Control	1775 \pm 278	229 \pm 60	24 \pm 5	5483 \pm 1154
PTX	17 \pm 3	238 \pm 51	0 \pm 0	6350 \pm 1318

Table 7. Comparison of intracellular signaling pathways for three galanin receptors expressed in oocytes.

Receptor	Signaling pathway		
	Activates Cl ⁻ current	Activates GIRKs	PTX sensitive
rGALR1	no	yes	yes
rGALR2	yes	no	no
hGALR3	no	yes	yes

Pharmacology of hGALR3 in oocytes

A series of galanin and galanin-related peptides were

tested at the human GALR3 receptor for agonist and antagonist activities. Of these peptides, porcine galanin, human galanin, M32, C7, M35, M15 (spantide), galanin -7-29, galanin 1-16, and M40 evoked agonist activity at a fixed dose of 1 μ M. D-Trp2-galanin and galanin 3-29 were inactive. EC₅₀s were constructed from cumulative concentration-response measurements performed on a series of oocytes (Figs. 6B, 8). EC₅₀s (in rank order) for M32, porcine galanin, C7, galanin -7 to 29, galanin 1-16, and M40 were 45, 222, 343, 1906, 2030, and 2265 nM, respectively (Table 8). This rank order of potency was similar to that observed for K_i values in binding assays using the human GalR3 receptor in LM(tk-) cell.

We have observed that the peptide galanin -7-29, which binds selectively to GALR3 over GALR1 and to GALR2 over GALR1, induces feeding in rats when injected i.c.v. Another peptide, shown in binding and functional studies to selectively bind to the GALR2 receptor over both GALR1 and GALR3, did not stimulate feeding when injected i.c.v. Taken together, these results suggest a role for GALR3 in mediating galanin-induced feeding.

Table 8. Comparison of rank orders of EC₅₀s for stimulation of GIRKs and apparent binding affinities (K_i).

Peptide	Oocyte EC ₅₀ (nM)	rat GALR3 Cos-7 K _i (nM)	human GALR3LM(tk-) K _i (nM)
M32	45	1.9	6.0
p-Galanin	222	5.1	
C7	343	23.0	8.1
gal -7 to 29	1,906	3.3	28.8
gal 1-16	2,030	51.9	319
M40	2,265	103.0	281

With respect to the rank orders of EC50s shown in Table 8, it is to be understood that there is no difference in rank order between any of M32, p-Galanin, and C7 or any of gal -7 to 29, gal 1-16, and M40. Therefore the rank order of potency of the peptides at GALR3 are: M32≈p-Galanin≈C7>gal-7 to 29≈gal 1-16≈M40. With respect to the rank orders of Ki values shown in Table 8, it is to be understood that there is no difference in rank order between any of M32, C7, and gal -7 to 29 or any of gal 1-16 and M40.

Pharmacology of rGALR3 in oocytes

The functional activity of rat GALR3 receptors in *Xenopus* oocytes co-expressing GIRK potassium channels by electrophysiological recordings was assessed. Under voltage clamp conditions, oocytes injected with mRNAs for rat GALR3 and GIRKs 1 and 4 responded with inward currents to local perfusion of porcine galanin (Figure 12). Average currents were 34 ± 6 nA ($n = 6$) in the presence of $1 \mu\text{M}$ porcine galanin (Figure 12), whereas oocytes injected with mRNAs for GIRKs 1 and 4 alone produced little or no inward current (2.5 ± 1.2 nA, $n = 8$) in response to $1 \mu\text{M}$ galanin.

Further pharmacologic characterization galaninergic peptides

Peptide ligands were evaluated in binding and functional assays (Tables 9-11).

5

Table 9. Binding Data for Rat Galanin Receptors

Peptide	Ki (nM) from porcine 125I-galanin binding assay		
	Rat GalR1 CHO	Rat GALR2 LMTK #4	Rat GALR3 293 #105
(3-iodo-L-Tyr9) - (3-iodo-L-Tyr26) - galanin			
M32	0.70	0.69	1.32
C7	1.44	0.56	11.75
Rat galanin 1-29	0.31	1.43	2.73
porcine galanin	0.32	1.02	2.81
M35	0.37	4.27	3.24
(-7) to (+29) galanin, porcine	36.31	3.16	21.38
galantide	0.67	2.14	11.48
(-)9 to (+)29 galanin, porcine	51.29	3.47	4.17
Human galanin	0.62	2.54	53.09
Tyr9-iodo-M35			
M40	7.76	3.76	85.11
Porcine galanin 1-12			

	Peptide	Ki (nM) from porcine 125I-galanin binding assay		
		Rat GalR1 CHO	Rat GALR2 LMTK #4	Rat GALR3 293 #105
	Porcine galanin 1-15			
	porcine galanin 1-16	2.45	2.75	138.04
5	D-Trp2-(d-iodo- L-Tyr9)-(3- iodo-L-Tyr26)- galanin	> 1000	1.51	181.97
10	porcine galanin 3-29	> 1000	> 1000	> 1000
	porcine D-Trp2- galanin	407 ±94	28 ±9	>1000

Table 10: Binding Data for Human Receptors

	Peptide	Ki (nM) from porcine 125I-galanin binding assay		
		Hum GALR1 LM(tk-)	Hum GALR2 CHO	Hum GALR3 LMTK- #8
	(3-iodo-L- Tyr9)-(3-iodo- L-Tyr26)- galanin	0.21	0.40	1.43
20	M32	0.26	1.45	6.03
	C7	0.26	0.63	8.13
	Rat galanin 1- 29	0.29	1.62	8.81
	porcine galanin	0.23	0.97	8.97
25	M35	0.11	1.95	14.62

15	Peptide	Ki (nM) from porcine 125I-galanin binding assay		
		Hum GALR1 LM(tk-)	Hum GALR2 CHO	Hum GALR3 LMTK- #8
	(-7) to (+29) galanin, porcine	6.84	4.95	28.84
	galantide	0.25	1.08	40.18
5	(-)9 to (+)29 galanin, porcine	7.85	5.43	50.12
	Human galanin	0.44	2.34	69.41
	Tyr9-iodo-M35	0.83	1.45	87.10
10	M40	2.38	4.04	280.54
	Porcine galanin 1-12	61.66	5.17	306.67
	Porcine galanin 1-15	3.98	6.13	309.03
15	porcine galanin 1-16	1.89	5.37	319.15
	D-Trp2- (d-iodo- L-Tyr9) - (3- iodo-L-Tyr26) - galanin	169.82	21.38	933.25
20	Porcine galanin 3-29	> 1000	> 1000	> 1000
	Porcine galanin 1-9	> 1000	> 1000	> 1000
25	human galanin 3-30	> 1000	> 1000	> 1000
	porcine galanin 1-13	7.94	28.18	> 1000
30	GMAP 44-59 amide	> 1000	> 1000	> 1000

15	Peptide	Ki (nM) from porcine 125I-galanin binding assay		
		Hum GALR1 LM(tk-)	Hum GALR2 CHO	Hum GALR3 LMTK- #8
	GMAP 25-41 amide	> 1000	> 1000	> 1000
	GMAP 16-41 amide	> 1000	> 1000	> 1000
5	GMAP 1-41 amide	> 1000	> 1000	> 1000
	porcine D-Trp2- galanin			> 1000

10 With respect to the rank orders of Ki values shown in Table 10, it is to be understood that there is no difference in rank order between any of porcine galanin, M32, M35, (-7) to (+29) porcine galanin, galantide, and human galanin or any of M40 and porcine galanin 1-16 or any of porcine D-Trp2-galanin and porcine galanin 3-29.

15 **Table 11.** Functional Data at Galanin Receptors

Peptide	EC ₅₀ (nM)		
	Rat GALR1 LM(tk-) cAMP	Rat GALR2 CHO #79 AA	Human GALR3 GIRK
p gal 1-16	0.34	2.63	2000
p galanin	0.06	1.25	238
20 human galanin	0.21	0.74	7340
C7	0.52	2.41	343
M40	0.82	2.69	5030

Peptide	EC ₅₀ (nM)		
	Rat GALR1 LM(tk-) cAMP	Rat GALR2 CHO #79 AA	Human GALR3 GIRK
M32	0.34	2.51	45
rat gal	0.06	0.71	

Of particular note, human galanin is an order of magnitude less potent than porcine galanin as determined by either receptor binding or functional activation of GIRKs. The low potency of galanin and related peptides overall in oocytes did not seem to be related to a low efficiency of receptor coupling inherent to oocytes since galanin exhibited an EC₅₀ of 2 nM in oocytes expressing GALR1. This value corresponds closely to that previously reported for galanin at GALR1 in a cyclic AMP assay (Habert-Ortoli, E., et al., 1994).

Human GalR3/G Protein Interactions in Mammalian Systems Binding in LMTK-:

The ability of GALR3 to modulate GIRK activity in the oocyte was blocked by pre-treatment with pertussis toxin. Pertussis toxin ADP-ribosylates G proteins of the Gi/Go class (except for G α_z) and thereby prevents them from coupling to receptors, leading to a loss of receptor function. Our aim was to determine whether pertussis toxin reduced GALR3-G protein coupling in hGALR3-LMTK-#228. A 7 TM receptor such as hGALR3 receptor may adopt a combination of "high affinity" and "low affinity" conformations in a membrane preparation. A 7 TM receptor coupled to a G protein may have a "high affinity" conformation but will adopt a "low affinity" conformation

if the coupling is disrupted either by pertussis toxin,
or by the binding of GTP analogs to the G protein. A 7
TM receptor not coupled to a G protein is not expected
to be sensitive to pertussis toxin or guanine
5 nucleotides.

Human GALR3-LMTK- #228 cells were cultured for 16 hrs in
the absence or presence of pertussis toxin (100 ng/ml)
and membranes were subsequently prepared. Porcine ¹²⁵I-
10 galanin binding assays were conducted using 0.3 nM
radioligand and 40 ug membrane protein/sample (total
volume = 250 ul). Under these conditions, specific
binding measured for control membranes (no pertussis
toxin) was 14280 cpm = 145 fmol/mg membrane protein.
15 Specific binding was decreased approximately 53% by GTPγS
(IC₅₀ = 4.7 nM) and 56% by GDP (IC₅₀ = 160 nM) but not by
GMP (Figure 13). A similar effect of guanine nucleotides
has been reported for native galanin receptors in rat
brain (Chen, Y., et al., 1992). Because the binding of
20 porcine ¹²⁵I-galanin was reduced by GTP analogs, we
conclude that hGALR3 is coupled to a G protein in the
LMTK- cell.

Membranes from pertussis toxin-treated cells, studied
25 under the same conditions in the same porcine ¹²⁵I-galanin
binding assay, specifically bound only 3940 cpm = 40
fmol/mg membrane protein. The reduction in specific
binding is consistent with an "uncoupling" effect of
pertussis toxin, or a separation of hGALR3 from G
30 protein. Porcine ¹²⁵I-galanin binding to the fraction of
receptors detected after toxin treatment was unaffected
by GTPγS or GDP, consistent with the absence of
hGALR3/G protein coupling. From these data, we conclude
that hGALR3 binds to a G protein in LMTK- cells of the
35 Gα_i/Gα_o class (Figure 13). Exactly which of the several
known homologs in the Gα_i/Gα_o class may be involved (Gα_{i1},

$G\alpha_{i2}$, $G\alpha_{i3}$, $G\alpha_{oA}$, $G\alpha_{oB}$, $G\alpha_{t1}$, $G\alpha_{t2}$, $G\alpha_z$, $G\alpha_{gust}$ or some as yet undescribed $G\alpha$ subunit) remains to be determined.

Experimental Discussion

Using a combination of homology and expression cloning strategies, nucleic acids have been isolated encoding a novel galanin receptor, termed GALR3, that is distinct from the previously cloned GALR1 and GALR2 receptors.

The rat GALR3 gene, whose sequence is derived from cDNA, does not have any other MET upstream of the proposed starting MET, in any of the three possible reading frames.

The human GALR3 gene contains two in-frame METs: the first (as one reads 5' to 3') will be referred to herein as the "upstream MET" and the second (i.e., closer to TM1) will be referred to herein as the "downstream MET." Both the upstream and downstream METs are shown in Figure 4 (Seq. ID No. 4). Based on data currently available, it is believed that the downstream MET is likely to be the correct initiating methionine. It is theoretically possible that the upstream MET might be the initiating MET. It is to be understood that the present invention includes both the receptor beginning at the downstream MET and the receptor beginning at the upstream MET.

Both rat and human GALR3 receptor sequences contain a single consensus site for N-linked glycosylation at position six in the N-terminus and several predicted intracellular sites for phosphorylation by protein kinases; one putative phosphorylation site common to rat and human GALR3 in the third intracellular loop is absent in GALR1 and GALR2.

The existence of multiple galanin receptor subtypes suggests the potential for the design and discovery of novel subtype selective compounds. In this regard, the

expression of the cDNA encoding the GALR3 receptor in cultured cell lines and other cells provides a unique tool for the discovery of therapeutic agents targeted at galanin receptors.

5

The localization of GALR1 receptors to multiple brain regions (Gustafson, et al., 1996; Parker, et al., 1995) and the identification of GALR3 in a hypothalamic cDNA library, suggests multiple therapeutic indications for the use of galanin receptor-selective drugs. These include feeding, cognition, analgesia and/or sensory processing, and anxiety and depression.

The observation that galanin is co-released with norepinephrine from sympathetic nerve terminals suggests that galanin could act via galanin receptors in the periphery to modulate nearly every physiological process controlled by sympathetic innervation. Additional therapeutic indications not directly related to localization include diabetes, hypertension, cardiovascular disorders, regulation of growth hormone release, regulation of fertility, gastric ulcers, gastrointestinal motility/transit/absorption/secretion, glaucoma, inflammation, immune disorders, respiratory disorders (e.g., asthma, emphysema).

The localization, functional coupling, and pharmacology of GALR3 suggest a number of physiological roles for this receptor in the regulation of feeding, inhibition of neurotransmitter release (i.e., acetylcholine, serotonin, and norepinephrine), regulation of pituitary endocrine release, inhibition of glucose-stimulated insulin release, and regulation of spinal cord excitability (Kask et al., 1997). The involvement of GALR3 mRNA in spinal cord function is particularly intriguing. GALR3 shows

high binding affinity (relative to galanin) for the alternately processed galanin -7 to +29. This peptide and galanin -9 to + 29 are found in adrenal gland (Bersani et al., 1991) and modulate spinal excitability, albeit with weaker potency than full length galanin (Bedecs et al., 1994). Furthermore, a galanin-dependent inward current appears in DRG only after axotomy, when galanin mRNA is upregulated but GALR1 and GALR2 mRNA are decreased (Xu et al., 1997; Sten Shi et al., 1997).

The physiological and anatomical distribution of galanin-containing neurons suggests potential roles of galanin receptors mediating effects on cognition, analgesia, neuroendocrine regulation, control of insulin release and control of feeding behavior. Of particular relevance to the role of the novel GALR3 receptor, are those functions mediated by galanin receptors in the rat hypothalamus.

Studies in rats indicate that the injection of galanin in the hypothalamus increases food intake (Kyrouli et al, 1990, and Schick et al, 1993) and that this stimulatory effect of galanin is blocked by prior administration of M40 and C7 (Liebowitz and Kim, 1992; and Corwin, 1993). The expression of the mRNA encoding the GALR1 receptor in the rat hypothalamus (Parker et al., 1995; Gustafson et al., 1996), and the fact that the novel GALR3 receptor was identified in a cDNA library prepared from rat hypothalamus argues in favor of the involvement of one or more galanin receptor subtypes in the regulation of feeding behavior. However, the original evidence against the involvement of GALR1 in the stimulation of feeding behavior stems from the fact that M40 and C7 are known to be agonists, and not antagonists, in cell lines expressing human and rat GALR1 receptors (Heuillet et al. 1994; Hale et al. 1993; and Bartfai et al. 1993).

Peptide displacement assays indicate that the rat GALR3 receptor has a unique pharmacological profile. The low affinity for M40, in particular, invites further speculation as to the physiological role of the rat GALR3 receptor. It is noted that M40 was reported to be inactive, for example, when tested for antagonism of galaninergic inhibition of glucose-stimulated insulin release in rat pancreas, (Bartfai, 1993). In another example, intrathecal M40 was a weak antagonist of the galanin-facilitated flexor reflex in rat (Xu, 1995). It was observed in feeding assays that M40 was less potent but as effective as galanin in stimulating food intake when injected i.c.v. into rat brain. The data are consistent with a role for the GALR3 receptor in a range of physiologic and pathophysiologic functions including diabetes, pain, obesity and eating disorders, and furthermore suggest that the rat GALR3 receptor may represent a target for the design of therapeutic compounds. The cloning of the rat GALR3 receptor further enables the design and development of in vitro functional assays to determine the agonist or antagonist properties of peptides and drug development candidates.

References

- Ahrén, B. and S. Lindskog (1992) Int. J. Pancreatol. **11**:147-160.
- 5
- Amiranoff, B. A.M. Lorinet, and M. Laburthe (1991) Eur. J. Biochem. **195**:459-463.
- Amiranoff, B. A.L. Servin, C. Rouyer-Fessard, A. Couvineau, K. Tatemoto, and M. Laburthe (1987) Endocrin. **121**:284-289.
- 10
- Aruffo, A. and B. Seed (1987) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA **84**:8573-8577.
- 15
- Bhathena, S.J., H.K. Oie, A.F. Gazdar, N.R.Voyles, S.D. Wilkins, and L. Recant (1982) Diabetes **31**:521-531.
- Bartfai, T., K. Bedecs, T. Land, Ü. Langel, R. Bertorelli, P. Girotti, S. Consolo, Y.-J. Yu, Z. Weisenfeld-Hallin, S. Nilsson, V. Pieribone, and T. Hökfelt (1991) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA **88**:10961-10965.
- 20
- Bartfai, T., T. Hökfelt, and U. Langel, Crit. Rev. Neurobiol. (1993) **7**:229-274.
- 25
- Bartfai, T., Ü. Langel, K. Bedecs, S. Andell, T. Land, S. Gregersen, B. Ahren, P. Girotti, S. Consolo, R. Corwin, J. Crawley, X. Xu, Z. Weisenfeld-Hallin, and T. Hökfelt (1993) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA **88**:11287-11291.
- 30

Bedecs, K., et al. (1994) Eur. J. Pharmacol. 259:151-156.

- 5 Bennet, W.M., S.F. Hill, M.A. Ghatei, and S.R. Bloom (1991) J. Endocrin. 130:463-467.

Bersani, M., et al. (1991) Endocrinology 129:2693-2698.

- 10 Boyle, M.R., C. B. Verchere, G. McKnight, S. Mathews, K. Walker, and G.J. Taborsky, Jr. (1994) Reg. Peptides 50:1-11.

- 15 Bradford, M.M. (1976). A rapid and sensitive method for the quantitation of microgram quantities of protein utilizing the principle of protein-dye binding. Anal. Biochem. 72: 248-254.

- 20 Burbach, J.P. and O.C. Meijer (1992) Eur. J. Pharmacol. 227:1-18.

Burgevin, M.-C., Loquet, I., Quarteronet, D., and Habert-Ortoli, E. (1995) J. Molec. Neurosci., 6:33-41.

- 25 Bush, A.W., Borden, L.A., Greene, L.A., and Maxfield, F.R. (1991) J. Neurochem. 57:562-574.

Chan-Palay, V. (1988) J.Comp.Neurol. 273:543-557.

- 30 Chan-Palay, V. (1990) Adv. Neurol. 51:253-255.

Chen, Y., A. Fournier, A. Couvineau, M. Laburthe, and B. Amiranoff (1993) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 90:3845-3849.

- 5 Chen, Y., Couvineau, A., Laburthe, M., Amiranoff, B. (1992) Biochemistry 31:2415-2422.

Chirgwin, J.M., A.E. Przybyla, R.J. MacDonald, and W.J. Rutter. (1979) Biochemistry 18:5294-5299.

10

Consolo, S., R. Bertorelli, P. Girotti, C. La Porta, T. Bartfai, M. Parenti, and M. Zambelli (1991) Neurosci. Lett. 126:29-32.

- 15 Crawley, J.N. (1993) Behav. Brain Res. 57:133-141.

Crawley, J.N., J.K. Robinson, Ü. Langel, and T. Bartfai (1993) Brain. Res. 600:268-272.

- 20 Cullen, B. (1987). Use of eukaryotic expression technology in the functional analysis of cloned genes. Methods Enzymol. 152: 685-704.

- 25 D'Andrea, A.D., H.F. Lodish, and G.W. Gordon (1989) Cell 57:277-285.

Dascal, N., W. Schreiber, N. F. Lim, W. Wang, C. Chavkin, L. DiMagno, C. Labarca, B. L. Kieffer, C. Gaveriaux-Ruff, D. Trollinger, H. A. Lester, and N.

- 30 Davidson (1993) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 90:10235-10239.

Fathi, Z., Cunningham, A. M., Iben, L. G., Battaglino, P. B., Ward, S. A., Nichol, K. A., Pine, K. A., Wang, J., Goldstein, M. E., Iismaa, T. P., Zimanyi, I. A. (1997) Molec. Brain Res. 51:49-59.

5

Fisone, G., C.F. Wu, S. Consolo, Ö. Nördstrom, N. Brynne, T. Bartfai, T. Melander, T. Hökfelt (1987) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci USA 84:7339.

10 Gearing, D.P., King, J.A., Gough, N.M. and Nicola N.A. (1989) EMBO J. 8:3667-3676.

Gerald, C., M. Walker, T. Branchek, and R. Weinshank (1994) DNA Encoding a Human Neuropeptide Y/Peptide YY (Y2) Receptor and Uses Thereof, United States Patent 15 No. 5,545,549, issued August 13, 1996, U.S. Serial No. 08/192,288, filed February 3, 1994.

Gillison, S.L., and W.G. Sharp (1994) Diabetes 43:24- 20 32.

Gregersen, S., S. Lindskog, T. Land, U. Langel, T. Bartfai, and B. Ahren (1993) Eur J. Pharmacol. 232:35- 39.

25 Gu, Z.-F., W.J. Rossowski, D.H. Coy, T.K. Pradhan, and R.T. Jensen (1993) J. Pharmacol. Exper. Ther. 266:912-918.

Gu, Z.-F., Pradhan, T.K., Coy, D.H., and Jensen, R.T. 30 (1995) J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther., 272:371-378.

Gubler, U and B.J. Hoffman. (1983). A simple and very efficient method for generating cDNA libraries. Gene

25: 263-269.

Gundersen, C. B., R. Miledi, and I. Parker (1983) Proc. R. Soc. London Ser. B 219:103-109.

5

Gustafson, E.L., Smith, K.E., Durkin, M.M., Gerald, C., and Branchek, T.A. (1996) Neuroreport, 7:953-957.

10 Habert-Ortoli, E., Amiranoff, B., Loquet, I., Laburthe, M., and J.-F. Mayaux (1994) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 91:9780-9783.

Hedlund, P.B., N. Yanaihara, and K. Fuxe (1992) Eur. J. Pharm. 224:203-205.

15

Heuillet, E., Bouaiche, Z., Menager, J., Dugay, P., Munoz, N., Dubois, H., Amiranoff, B., Crespo, A., Lavayre, J., Blanchard, J.-C., and Doble, A. (1994) Eur. J. Pharmacol., 269:139-147.

20

Kaplan, L.M., S.M. Gabriel, J.I. Koenig, M.E. Sunday, E.R. Spindel, J.B. Martin, and W.W. Chin (1988) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 85:7408-7412.

25 Kask, K., et al. (1997) Life Sci. 60:1523-1533.

Kieffer, B., Befort, K., Gaveriaux-Ruff, C. and Hirth, C.G. (1992). The δ -opioid receptor: Isolation of a cDNA by expression cloning and . Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA
30 89:12048-12052.

Kluxen, F.W., Bruns, C. and Lubbert H. (1992).

Expression cloning of a rat brain somatostatin
receptor cDNA. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89:4618-4622.

5 Kofuji P., Davidson N., Lester, H.A. (1995). Evidence
that neuronal G-protein-gated inwardly rectifying K⁺
channels are activated by G beta gamma subunits and
function as heteromultimers. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA
92:6542-6546.

10 Kornfeld, R. and Kornfeld, S. (1985). Assembly of
asparagine linked oligosaccharides. Annu. Rev. Biochem.
54:631-664.

15 Kozak, M. (1989). The scanning model for translation:
an update. J. Cell Biol. 108: 229-241.

Kozak, M. (1991). Structural features in eukaryotic
mRNAs that modulate the initiation of translation. J.
Biol. Chem. 266: 19867-19870.

20 Krapivinsky, G., E. A. Gordon, K. Wickman, B.
Velimirovic, L. Krapivinsky, and D. E. Clapham (1995)
Nature 374:135-141.

25 Krapivinsky G., Krapivinsky L., Velimirovic B., Wickman
K., Navarro B., Clapham D.E. (1995b). The cardiac
inward rectifier K⁺ channel subunit, CIR, does not
comprise the ATP-sensitive K⁺ channel, IKATP. J. Biol.
Chem. 270:28777-28779.

30 Kubo, Y., E. Reuveny, P. A. Slesinger, Y. N. Jan, and
L. Y. Jan (1993) Nature 364:802-806.

Kyrkouli, S.E., B.G. Stanley, R.D. Seirafi and S.F. Leibowitz (1990) Peptides 11:995-1001.

5 Lagny-Pourmir, I., A.M. Lorinet, N. Yanaihara, and M. Laburthe (1989) Peptides 10:757-761.

10 Landschultz, W.H., Johnson, P.F. and S.L. McKnight. (1988). The leucine zipper: a hypothetical structure common to a new class of DNA binding proteins. Science 240: 1759-1764.

15 Lazareno, S. and N. Birdsall. (1993). Pharmacological characterization of acetylcholine-stimulated [35S]-GTPγS binding mediated by human muscarinic m1-m4 receptors: antagonist studies. Br. J. Pharmacol. 109:1120-1127.

Leibowitz, S.F. and T. Kim (1992) Brain Res. 599:148-152.

20 Liman, E.R., Tytgat, J. and P. Hess (1992) Neuron 9:861-871.

25 Maggio, R., Vogel Z. and J. Wess. (1993). Coexpression studies with mutant muscarinic/adrenergic receptors provide evidence for intermolecular "cross-talk" between G-protein-linked receptors. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 90: 3103-3107.

McCormick, M. (1987). Sib Selection. Methods in Enzymology, 151: 445-449.

30

Melander, T., C. Köhler, S. Nilsson, T. Hökfelt, E. Brodin, E. Theodorsson, and T. Bartfai (1988) J. Chem.

Neuroanat. 1:213-233.

Merchenthaler, I., F.J. López, and A. Negro-Vilar (1993)
Prog. Neurobiol. 40:711-769.

5

Miller, J. and Germain, R.N. (1986). Efficient cell surface expression of class II MHC molecules in the absence of associated invariant chain. J. Exp. Med. 164: 1478-1489.

10

North R.A. (1989). Drug receptors and the inhibition of nerve cells. Br. J. Pharmacol. 98:13-23.

15

Nowak MW, Kearney PC, Sampson JR, Saks ME, Labarca CG, Silverman SK, Zhong W, Thorson J, Abelson JN, Davidson N (1995) Nicotinic receptor binding site probed with unnatural amino acid incorporation in intact cells. Science 268:439-442.

20

Ögren, S.-O., T. Hökfelt, K. Kask, Ü. Langel, and T. Bartfai (1992) Neurosci. 51:1.

Palazzi, E., G. Fisone, T. Hökfelt, T. Bartfai, and S. Consolo (1988) Eur. J. Pharmacol. 148:479.

25

Parker, E.M., Izzarelli, D.G., Nowak, H.P., Mahle, C.D., Iben, L.G., Wang, J., and Goldstein, M.E. (1995) Mol. Brain Res., 34:179-189.

30

Post, C., L. Alari, and T. Hökfelt (1988) Acta Physiol. Scand. 132:583.

- Probst, W.C., Snyder, L.A., Schuster, D.I., Brosius, J and Sealfon, S.C. (1992). Sequence alignment of the G-protein coupled receptor superfamily. DNA and Cell Bio. 11: 1-20.
- 5
- Quick, M. W. and H. A. Lester. (1994) Meth. Neurosci. 19:261-279.
- 10
- Sambrook, J., Fritsch, E.F., and T. Maniatis (1989) Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, 2nd ed. Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, New York.
- 15
- Sanger, S. (1977) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 74:5463-5467.
- Schreiber, R. C., et al. (1994) Neuroscience 60:17-27.
- 20
- Servin, A.L., B. Amiranoff, C. Rouyer-Fessard, K. Tatemoto, and M. Laburthe (1987) Biochem. Biophys. Res. Comm. 144:298-306.
- 25
- Shen,Y., Monsma, F.J. Jr., Metcalf, M.A., Jose, P.A., Hamblin, M.W., and Sibley, D.R. (1993) Molecular Cloning and Expression of a 5-Hydroxytryptamine₇ Serotonin Receptor Subtype. J. Biol. Chem. 268:18200-18204.
- 30
- Sims, J.E., C.J. March, D. Cosman, M.B. Widmer, H.R. Macdonald, C.J. McMahan, C.E. Grubin, J.M. Wignal, J.L. Jackson, S.M. Call, D. Freind, A.R. Alpert, S. Gillis, D.L. Urdal, and S.K. Dower (1988) Science 241:585-588.

- Skofitsch, G. and D.M. Jacobowitz (1985) Peptides 6:509-546.
- 5 Skofitsch, G., M.A. Sills, and D.M. Jacobowitz (1986) Peptides 7:1029-1042.
- Smith, K.E., L.A. Borden, P.R. Hartig, T. Branchek, and R.L. Weinshank (1992) Neuron 8: 927-935.
- 10 Smith, K.E., L.A. Borden, C-H.D. Wang, P.R. Hartig, T.A. Branchek, and R.L. Weinshank (1992a) Mol. Pharmacol. 42:563-569.
- 15 Smith, K.E., S.G. Fried, M.M. Durkin, E.L. Gustafson, L.A. Borden, T.A. Branchek, and R.L. Weinshank (1995) FEBS Letters, 357:86-92.
- Sten Shi, T. J., et al. (1997) Neurosci. Lett. 237:57-60.
- 20 Stühmer, W. (1992) Meth. Enzymology 207:319-339.
- Sundström, E., T. Archer, T. Melander, and T. Hökfelt (1988) Neurosci. Lett. 88:331.
- 25 Takahashi, T., E. Neher, and B. Sakmann (1987) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 84:5063-6067.
- Tempel, D.L., K.J. Leibowitz, and S.F. Leibowitz (1988) Peptides 9:300-314.
- 30 Tian, W.-N., Duzic, E., Lanier, S. and R.C. Deth. (1994).

Determinants of $\alpha 2$ -adrenergic receptor activation of G proteins: evidence for a precoupled receptor/G protein state. Mol. Pharm. **45**:524-531.

- 5 Vrontakis, M.E., L.M. Peden, M.L Duckworth, and H.G. Friesen (1987) J. Biol. Chem. **262**:16755-16760.

- 10 Warden, D. and H.V. Thorne. (1968). Infectivity of polyoma virus DNA for mouse embryo cells in presence of diethylaminoethyl-dextran. J. Gen. Virol. **3**: 371.

Wiesenfeld-Hallin, Z., X.J. Xu, J.X. Hao, and T. Hökfelt (1993) Acta Physiol.Scand. **147**:457-458.

- 15 Wiesenfeld-Hallin, Z., et al. (1992) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA **89**:3334-3337.

- 20 Wynick D., D.M. Smith, M. Ghatei, K. Akinsanya, R. Bhogal, P. Purkiss, P. Byfield, N. Yanaihara, and S.R. Bloom (1993) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA **90**:4231-4245.0

- 25 Xu, X.-J., Wuesebfeld-Hallin, Z., Langel, U., Bedecs, K. and Bartfai, T. (1995). New high affinity peptide antagonists to the spinal galanin receptor. Br. J. Pharmacol. **116**:2076-2080.

Xu, Z. Q., et al. (1996) Neuroreport. **20** 8:237-242.

- 30 Xu, Z. Q. , et al. (1997) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. **94**:13262-13266.

SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

- (i) APPLICANT: Bard, Jonathan A
Borowsky, Beth
Smith, Kelli E
- (ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: DNA ENCODING GALANIN GALR3 RECEPTORS
AND USES THEREOF
- (iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 65
- (iv) CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:
 - (A) ADDRESSEE: Cooper & Dunham LLP
 - (B) STREET: 1185 Avenue of the Americas
 - (C) CITY: New York
 - (D) STATE: New York
 - (E) COUNTRY: U.S.A.
 - (F) ZIP: 10036
- (v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
 - (A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
 - (B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
 - (C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
 - (D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.30
- (vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:
 - (A) APPLICATION NUMBER:
 - (B) FILING DATE:
 - (C) CLASSIFICATION:
- (viii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:
 - (A) NAME: White, John P
 - (B) REGISTRATION NUMBER: 28,678
 - (C) REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: 52241-E/JPW/KDB
- (ix) TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:
 - (A) TELEPHONE: 212 278 0400
 - (B) TELEFAX: 212 391 0525

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 1280 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
 - (B) LOCATION: 63..1172
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

AGCTCCAGCC TAGGCGTTCT ACCTGGAAGA ATGCAGGGGC CCAGTACCTA GGACTGAGGA 60

AG ATG GCT GAC ATC CAG AAC ATT TCG CTG GAC AGC CCA GGG AGC GTA 107

Met	Ala	Asp	Ile	Gln	Asn	Ile	Ser	Leu	Asp	Ser	Pro	Gly	Ser	Val	
1				5					10					15	
GGG	GCT	GTG	GCA	GTG	CCT	GTG	ATC	TTT	GCC	CTC	ATC	TTC	CTG	TTG	GGC
Gly	Ala	Val	Ala	Val	Pro	Val	Ile	Phe	Ala	Leu	Ile	Phe	Leu	Leu	Gly
				20					25					30	
ATG	GTG	GGC	AAT	GGG	CTG	GTG	TTG	GCT	GTG	CTA	CTG	CAG	CCT	GGC	CCA
Met	Val	Gly	Asn	Gly	Leu	Val	Leu	Ala	Val	Leu	Leu	Gln	Pro	Gly	Pro
			35					40					45		
AGT	GCC	TGG	CAG	GAG	CCA	AGC	AGT	ACC	ACA	GAT	CTC	TTC	ATC	CTC	AAC
Ser	Ala	Trp	Gln	Glu	Pro	Ser	Ser	Thr	Thr	Asp	Leu	Phe	Ile	Leu	Asn
		50					55					60			
TTG	GCC	GTG	GCC	GAC	CTT	TGC	TTT	ATC	CTG	TGC	TGC	GTG	CCC	TTC	CAG
Leu	Ala	Val	Ala	Asp	Leu	Cys	Phe	Ile	Leu	Cys	Cys	Val	Pro	Phe	Gln
	65					70					75				
GCA	GCC	ATC	TAC	ACA	CTG	GAT	GCC	TGG	CTC	TTT	GGG	GCT	TTC	GTG	TGC
Ala	Ala	Ile	Tyr	Thr	Leu	Asp	Ala	Trp	Leu	Phe	Gly	Ala	Phe	Val	Cys
	80				85					90					95
AAG	ACG	GTA	CAT	CTG	CTC	ATC	TAC	CTC	ACC	ATG	TAT	GCC	AGC	AGC	TTC
Lys	Thr	Val	His	Leu	Leu	Ile	Tyr	Leu	Thr	Met	Tyr	Ala	Ser	Ser	Phe
				100					105					110	
ACC	CTG	GCG	GCC	GTC	TCC	CTG	GAC	AGG	TAC	CTG	GCT	GTG	CGG	CAC	CCA
Thr	Leu	Ala	Ala	Val	Ser	Leu	Asp	Arg	Tyr	Leu	Ala	Val	Arg	His	Pro
			115					120					125		
CTG	CGC	TCC	AGA	GCC	CTG	CGC	ACC	CCG	CGC	AAC	GCG	CGC	GCC	GCC	GTG
Leu	Arg	Ser	Arg	Ala	Leu	Arg	Thr	Pro	Arg	Asn	Ala	Arg	Ala	Ala	Val
		130					135					140			
GGG	CTC	GTG	TGG	CTG	CTG	GCG	GCT	CTC	TTT	TCC	GCG	CCC	TAC	CTA	AGC
Gly	Leu	Val	Trp	Leu	Leu	Ala	Ala	Leu	Phe	Ser	Ala	Pro	Tyr	Leu	Ser
	145					150					155				
TAT	TAC	GGC	ACG	GTG	CGC	TAC	GGC	GCG	CTC	GAG	CTC	TGC	GTG	CCC	GCT
Tyr	Tyr	Gly	Thr	Val	Arg	Tyr	Gly	Ala	Leu	Glu	Leu	Cys	Val	Pro	Ala
	160				165					170					175
TGG	GAG	GAC	GCG	CGG	CGG	CGC	GCG	CTG	GAC	GTG	GCC	ACC	TTC	GCC	GCG
Trp	Glu	Asp	Ala	Arg	Arg	Arg	Ala	Leu	Asp	Val	Ala	Thr	Phe	Ala	Ala
				180					185					190	
GGC	TAC	CTG	CTG	CCG	GTG	GCC	GTG	GTG	AGC	CTG	GCC	TAC	GGA	CGC	ACG
Gly	Tyr	Leu	Leu	Pro	Val	Ala	Val	Val	Ser	Leu	Ala	Tyr	Gly	Arg	Thr
				195				200					205		
CTA	TGT	TTC	CTA	TGG	GCC	GCC	GTG	GGT	CCC	GCG	GGC	GCG	GCG	GCA	GCA
Leu	Cys	Phe	Leu	Trp	Ala	Ala	Val	Gly	Pro	Ala	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala
		210					215					220			
GAG	GCG	CGC	AGA	CGG	GCG	ACC	GGC	CGG	GCG	GGA	CGC	GCC	ATG	CTG	GCA
Glu	Ala	Arg	Arg	Arg	Ala	Thr	Gly	Arg	Ala	Gly	Arg	Ala	Met	Leu	Ala
	225					230					235				
GTG	GCC	GCG	CTC	TAC	GCG	CTT	TGC	TGG	GGC	CCG	CAC	CAC	GCG	CTC	ATC
Val	Ala	Ala	Leu	Tyr	Ala	Leu	Cys	Trp	Gly	Pro	His	His	Ala	Leu	Ile
	240					245				250					255

CTC	TGC	TTC	TGG	TAC	GGC	CGC	TTC	GCC	TTC	AGC	CCG	GCC	ACC	TAC	GCC	875
Leu	Cys	Phe	Trp	Tyr	Gly	Arg	Phe	Ala	Phe	Ser	Pro	Ala	Thr	Tyr	Ala	
				260					265					270		
TGT	CGC	CTG	GCC	TCG	CAC	TGC	CTC	GCC	TAC	GCC	AAC	TCC	TGC	CTT	AAC	923
Cys	Arg	Leu	Ala	Ser	His	Cys	Leu	Ala	Tyr	Ala	Asn	Ser	Cys	Leu	Asn	
			275					280					285			
CCG	CTC	GTC	TAC	TCG	CTC	GCC	TCG	CGC	CAC	TTC	CGC	GCG	CGC	TTC	CGC	971
Pro	Leu	Val	Tyr	Ser	Leu	Ala	Ser	Arg	His	Phe	Arg	Ala	Arg	Phe	Arg	
		290					295					300				
CGC	CTG	TGG	CCC	TGC	GGC	CGT	CGC	CGC	CAC	CGC	CAC	CAC	CAC	CGC	GCT	1019
Arg	Leu	Trp	Pro	Cys	Gly	Arg	Arg	Arg	His	Arg	His	His	His	Arg	Ala	
	305					310					315					
CAT	CGA	GCC	CTC	CGT	CGT	GTC	CAG	CCG	GCG	TCT	TCG	GGC	CCC	GCC	GGT	1067
His	Arg	Ala	Leu	Arg	Arg	Val	Gln	Pro	Ala	Ser	Ser	Gly	Pro	Ala	Gly	
	320				325					330					335	
TAT	CCC	GGC	GAC	GCC	AGG	CCT	CGT	GGT	TGG	AGT	ATG	GAG	CCC	AGA	GGG	1115
Tyr	Pro	Gly	Asp	Ala	Arg	Pro	Arg	Gly	Trp	Ser	Met	Glu	Pro	Arg	Gly	
			340						345					350		
GAT	GCT	CTG	CGT	GGT	GGT	GGA	GAG	ACT	AGA	CTA	ACC	CTG	TCC	CCC	AGG	1163
Asp	Ala	Leu	Arg	Gly	Gly	Gly	Glu	Thr	Arg	Leu	Thr	Leu	Ser	Pro	Arg	
			355				360					365				
GGA	CCT	CAA	TAACCCTGCC	CGCTTGGACT	CTGACGTCTG	TCAGAATGCC										1212
Gly	Pro	Gln														
		370														
ACCAAGGAAC	ATCTAGGGAA	CGGCAGTCTC	GCCAGGCTCC	ACCAAAAAGC	AGAAGCAAAG											1272
TTGCAGGG																1280

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 370 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

Met	Ala	Asp	Ile	Gln	Asn	Ile	Ser	Leu	Asp	Ser	Pro	Gly	Ser	Val	Gly	
1				5				10						15		
Ala	Val	Ala	Val	Pro	Val	Ile	Phe	Ala	Leu	Ile	Phe	Leu	Leu	Gly	Met	
		20					25					30				
Val	Gly	Asn	Gly	Leu	Val	Leu	Ala	Val	Leu	Leu	Gln	Pro	Gly	Pro	Ser	
		35				40					45					
Ala	Trp	Gln	Glu	Pro	Ser	Ser	Thr	Thr	Asp	Leu	Phe	Ile	Leu	Asn	Leu	
	50				55					60						
Ala	Val	Ala	Asp	Leu	Cys	Phe	Ile	Leu	Cys	Cys	Val	Pro	Phe	Gln	Ala	
65				70				75						80		

Ala Ile Tyr Thr Leu Asp Ala Trp Leu Phe Gly Ala Phe Val Cys Lys
85 90 95

Thr Val His Leu Leu Ile Tyr Leu Thr Met Tyr Ala Ser Ser Phe Thr
100 105 110

Leu Ala Ala Val Ser Leu Asp Arg Tyr Leu Ala Val Arg His Pro Leu
115 120 125

Arg Ser Arg Ala Leu Arg Thr Pro Arg Asn Ala Arg Ala Ala Val Gly
130 135 140

Leu Val Trp Leu Leu Ala Ala Leu Phe Ser Ala Pro Tyr Leu Ser Tyr
145 150 155 160

Tyr Gly Thr Val Arg Tyr Gly Ala Leu Glu Leu Cys Val Pro Ala Trp
165 170 175

Glu Asp Ala Arg Arg Arg Ala Leu Asp Val Ala Thr Phe Ala Ala Gly
180 185 190

Tyr Leu Leu Pro Val Ala Val Val Ser Leu Ala Tyr Gly Arg Thr Leu
195 200 205

Cys Phe Leu Trp Ala Ala Val Gly Pro Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Glu
210 215 220

Ala Arg Arg Arg Ala Thr Gly Arg Ala Gly Arg Ala Met Leu Ala Val
225 230 235 240

Ala Ala Leu Tyr Ala Leu Cys Trp Gly Pro His His Ala Leu Ile Leu
245 250 255

Cys Phe Trp Tyr Gly Arg Phe Ala Phe Ser Pro Ala Thr Tyr Ala Cys
260 265 270

Arg Leu Ala Ser His Cys Leu Ala Tyr Ala Asn Ser Cys Leu Asn Pro
275 280 285

Leu Val Tyr Ser Leu Ala Ser Arg His Phe Arg Ala Arg Phe Arg Arg
290 295 300

Leu Trp Pro Cys Gly Arg Arg Arg His Arg His His His Arg Ala His
305 310 315 320

Arg Ala Leu Arg Arg Val Gln Pro Ala Ser Ser Gly Pro Ala Gly Tyr
325 330 335

Pro Gly Asp Ala Arg Pro Arg Gly Trp Ser Met Glu Pro Arg Gly Asp
340 345 350

Ala Leu Arg Gly Gly Gly Glu Thr Arg Leu Thr Leu Ser Pro Arg Gly
355 360 365

Pro Gln
370

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 1417 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: CDS
(B) LOCATION: 1..1281

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

CAC	TCA	GCG	ATG	ACT	TTG	GCT	CTG	CTC	TCC	CCT	CCT	CCA	TCT	CCC	ACG	48
His	Ser	Ala	Met	Thr	Leu	Ala	Leu	Leu	Ser	Pro	Pro	Pro	Ser	Pro	Thr	
				375					380					385		
AGC	TTC	CAG	CCC	AGA	ACA	CCT	GGC	CAG	ACC	CAG	GTC	GGG	GGA	GTT	AGA	96
Ser	Phe	Gln	Pro	Arg	Thr	Pro	Gly	Gln	Thr	Gln	Val	Gly	Gly	Val	Arg	
			390					395					400			
TCC	CGG	GGT	CAA	GCA	ACC	AGA	ACT	GGG	GGC	TCT	TGC	CTG	AGG	ATT	CCA	144
Ser	Arg	Gly	Gln	Ala	Thr	Arg	Thr	Gly	Gly	Ser	Cys	Leu	Arg	Ile	Pro	
		405					410					415				
GCT	TCT	CTT	CCC	AGG	TGC	CCG	TCT	GAT	GGG	GAG	ATG	GCT	GAT	GCC	CAG	192
Ala	Ser	Leu	Pro	Arg	Cys	Pro	Ser	Asp	Gly	Glu	Met	Ala	Asp	Ala	Gln	
	420					425					430					
AAC	ATT	TCA	CTG	GAC	AGC	CCA	GGG	AGT	GTG	GGG	GCC	GTG	GCA	GTG	CCT	240
Asn	Ile	Ser	Leu	Asp	Ser	Pro	Gly	Ser	Val	Gly	Ala	Val	Ala	Val	Pro	
435					440					445					450	
GTG	GTC	TTT	GCC	CTA	ATC	TTC	CTG	CTG	GGC	ACA	GTG	GGC	AAT	GGG	CTG	288
Val	Val	Phe	Ala	Leu	Ile	Phe	Leu	Leu	Gly	Thr	Val	Gly	Asn	Gly	Leu	
			455						460					465		
GTG	CTG	GCA	GTG	CTC	CTG	CAG	CCT	GGC	CCG	AGT	GCC	TGG	CAG	GAG	CCT	336
Val	Leu	Ala	Val	Leu	Leu	Gln	Pro	Gly	Pro	Ser	Ala	Trp	Gln	Glu	Pro	
		470						475				480				
GGC	AGC	ACC	ACG	GAC	CTG	TTC	ATC	CTC	AAC	CTG	GCG	GTG	GCT	GAC	CTC	384
Gly	Ser	Thr	Thr	Asp	Leu	Phe	Ile	Leu	Asn	Leu	Ala	Val	Ala	Asp	Leu	
		485					490					495				
TGC	TTC	ATC	CTG	TGC	TGC	GTG	CCC	TTC	CAG	GCC	ACC	ATC	TAC	ACG	CTG	432
Cys	Phe	Ile	Leu	Cys	Cys	Val	Pro	Phe	Gln	Ala	Thr	Ile	Tyr	Thr	Leu	
	500					505					510					
GAT	GCC	TGG	CTC	TTT	GGG	GCC	CTC	GTC	TGC	AAG	GCC	GTG	CAC	CTG	CTC	480
Asp	Ala	Trp	Leu	Phe	Gly	Ala	Leu	Val	Cys	Lys	Ala	Val	His	Leu	Leu	
515					520				525					530		
ATC	TAC	CTC	ACC	ATG	TAC	GCC	AGC	AGC	TTT	ACG	CTG	GCT	GCT	GTC	TCC	528
Ile	Tyr	Leu	Thr	Met	Tyr	Ala	Ser	Ser	Phe	Thr	Leu	Ala	Ala	Val	Ser	
			535						540					545		
GTG	GAC	AGG	TAC	CTG	GCC	GTG	CGG	CAC	CCG	CTG	CGC	TCG	CGC	GCC	CTG	576
Val	Asp	Arg	Tyr	Leu	Ala	Val	Arg	His	Pro	Leu	Arg	Ser	Arg	Ala	Leu	
		550					555					560				
CGC	ACG	CCG	CGT	AAC	GCC	CGC	GCC	GCA	GTG	GGG	CTG	GTG	TGG	CTG	CTG	624

Arg	Thr	Pro 565	Arg	Asn	Ala	Arg	Ala 570	Ala	Val	Gly	Leu	Val 575	Trp	Leu	Leu		
GCG Ala	GCG Ala 580	CTC Leu	TTC Phe	TCG Ser	GCG Ala	CCC Pro 585	TAC Tyr	CTC Leu	AGC Ser	TAC Tyr 590	TAC Tyr	GGC Gly	ACC Thr	GTG Val	CGC Arg	672	
TAC Tyr 595	GGC Gly	GCG Ala	CTG Leu	GAG Glu 600	CTC Leu	TGC Cys	GTG Val	CCC Pro	GCC Ala	TGG Trp 605	GAG Glu	GAC Asp	GCG Ala	CGC Arg	CGC Arg 610	720	
CGC Arg	GCC Ala	CTG Leu	GAC Asp	GTG Val 615	GCC Ala	ACC Thr	TTC Phe	GCT Ala	GCC Ala 620	GGC Gly	TAC Tyr	CTG Leu	CTG Leu	CCC Pro 625	GTG Val	768	
GCT Ala	GTG Val	GTG Val	AGC Ser 630	CTG Leu	GCC Ala	TAC Tyr	GGG Gly	CGC Arg 635	ACG Thr	CTG Leu	CGC Arg	TTC Phe 640	CTG Leu	TGG Trp	GCC Ala	816	
GCC Ala	GTG Val	GGT Gly 645	CCC Pro	GCG Ala	GGC Gly	GCG Ala 650	GCG Ala	GCG Ala	GCC Ala	GAG Glu	GCG Ala 655	CGG Arg	CGG Arg	AGG Arg	GCG Ala	864	
ACG Thr	GGC Gly 660	CGC Arg	GCG Ala	GGG Gly	CGC Arg	GCC Ala 665	ATG Met	CTG Leu	GCG Ala	GTG Val 670	GCC Ala	GCG Ala	CTC Leu	TAC Tyr	CGC Ala	912	
CTC Leu 675	TGC Cys	TGG Trp	GGT Gly	CCG Pro 680	CAC His	CAC His	GCG Ala	CTC Leu	ATC Ile	CTG Leu 685	TGC Cys	TTC Phe	TGG Trp	TAC Tyr	GGC Gly 690	960	
CGC Arg	TTC Phe	GCC Ala	TTC Phe	AGC Ser 695	CCG Pro	GCC Ala	ACC Thr	TAC Tyr	GCC Ala 700	TGC Cys	CGC Arg	CTG Leu	GCC Ala	TCA Ser 705	CAC His	1008	
TGC Cys	CTG Leu	GCC Ala	TAC Tyr 710	GCC Ala	AAC Asn	TCC Ser	TGC Cys	CTC Leu 715	AAC Asn	CCG Pro	CTC Leu	GTC Val 720	TAC Tyr	GCG Ala	CTC Leu	1056	
GCC Ala	TCG Ser	CGC Arg 725	CAC His	TTC Phe	CGC Arg	GCG Ala 730	CGC Arg	TTC Phe	CGC Arg	CGC Arg	CTG Leu	TGG Trp 735	CCG Pro	TGC Cys	GGC Gly	1104	
CGC Arg	CGA Arg 740	CGC Arg	CGC Arg	CAC His	CGT Arg	GCC Ala 745	CGC Arg	CGC Arg	GCC Ala	TTG Leu 750	CGT Arg	CGC Arg	GTC Val	CGC Arg	CCC Pro	1152	
GCG Ala 755	TCC Ser	TCG Ser	GGC Gly	CCA Pro 760	CCC Pro	GGC Gly	TGC Cys	CCC Pro	GGA Gly	GAC Asp 765	GCC Ala	CGG Arg	CCT Pro	AGC Ser	GGG Gly 770	1200	
AGG Arg	CTG Leu	CTG Leu	GCT Ala	GGT Gly 775	GGC Gly	GGC Gly	CAG Gln	GGC Gly	CCG Pro 780	GAG Glu	CCC Pro	AGG Arg	GAG Glu	GGA Gly 785	CCC Pro	1248	
GTC Val	CAC His	GGC Gly	GGA Gly 790	GAG Glu	GCT Ala	GCC Ala	CGA Arg	GGA Gly 795	CCG Pro	GAA Glu	TAAACCTGC	CGCCTGGACT				1301	
CCGCCTGTGT			CCGTCTGTCT			CACTCCCGTT			CTCCGAAGGC			GGGACGCCAC			CGGGCCAGGG		1361
ATGGGGCAAT			GCCACGAGCT			CTCTGAGGGG			CGTTGAGTGG			AGCGACTTGT			CCCCGC		1417

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 427 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

His 1	Ser	Ala	Met	Thr 5	Leu	Ala	Leu	Leu	Ser 10	Pro	Pro	Pro	Ser	Pro 15	Thr
Ser	Phe	Gln	Pro 20	Arg	Thr	Pro	Gly	Gln 25	Thr	Gln	Val	Gly	Gly 30	Val	Arg
Ser	Arg	Gly 35	Gln	Ala	Thr	Arg	Thr 40	Gly	Gly	Ser	Cys	Leu 45	Arg	Ile	Pro
Ala	Ser 50	Leu	Pro	Arg	Cys	Pro 55	Ser	Asp	Gly	Glu	Met 60	Ala	Asp	Ala	Gln
Asn 65	Ile	Ser	Leu	Asp	Ser 70	Pro	Gly	Ser	Val	Gly 75	Ala	Val	Ala	Val	Pro 80
Val	Val	Phe	Ala	Leu 85	Ile	Phe	Leu	Leu	Gly 90	Thr	Val	Gly	Asn	Gly 95	Leu
Val	Leu	Ala	Val 100	Leu	Leu	Gln	Pro	Gly 105	Pro	Ser	Ala	Trp	Gln 110	Glu	Pro
Gly	Ser	Thr 115	Thr	Asp	Leu	Phe	Ile 120	Leu	Asn	Leu	Ala	Val 125	Ala	Asp	Leu
Cys	Phe 130	Ile	Leu	Cys	Cys	Val 135	Pro	Phe	Gln	Ala	Thr 140	Ile	Tyr	Thr	Leu
Asp 145	Ala	Trp	Leu	Phe	Gly 150	Ala	Leu	Val	Cys	Lys 155	Ala	Val	His	Leu	Leu 160
Ile	Tyr	Leu	Thr	Met 165	Tyr	Ala	Ser	Ser	Phe 170	Thr	Leu	Ala	Ala	Val 175	Ser
Val	Asp	Arg	Tyr 180	Leu	Ala	Val	Arg	His 185	Pro	Leu	Arg	Ser	Arg 190	Ala	Leu
Arg	Thr	Pro 195	Arg	Asn	Ala	Arg	Ala 200	Ala	Val	Gly	Leu	Val 205	Trp	Leu	Leu
Ala	Ala 210	Leu	Phe	Ser	Ala	Pro 215	Tyr	Leu	Ser	Tyr	Tyr 220	Gly	Thr	Val	Arg
Tyr 225	Gly	Ala	Leu	Glu	Leu 230	Cys	Val	Pro	Ala	Trp 235	Glu	Asp	Ala	Arg	Arg 240
Arg	Ala	Leu	Asp	Val 245	Ala	Thr	Phe	Ala	Ala 250	Gly	Tyr	Leu	Leu	Pro 255	Val
Ala	Val	Val	Ser 260	Leu	Ala	Tyr	Gly	Arg 265	Thr	Leu	Arg	Phe	Leu 270	Trp	Ala

Ala Val Gly Pro Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Glu Ala Arg Arg Arg Ala
 275 280 285
 Thr Gly Arg Ala Gly Arg Ala Met Leu Ala Val Ala Ala Leu Tyr Ala
 290 295 300
 Leu Cys Trp Gly Pro His His Ala Leu Ile Leu Cys Phe Trp Tyr Gly
 305 310 315 320
 Arg Phe Ala Phe Ser Pro Ala Thr Tyr Ala Cys Arg Leu Ala Ser His
 325 330 335
 Cys Leu Ala Tyr Ala Asn Ser Cys Leu Asn Pro Leu Val Tyr Ala Leu
 340 345 350
 Ala Ser Arg His Phe Arg Ala Arg Phe Arg Arg Leu Trp Pro Cys Gly
 355 360 365
 Arg Arg Arg Arg His Arg Ala Arg Arg Ala Leu Arg Arg Val Arg Pro
 370 375 380
 Ala Ser Ser Gly Pro Pro Gly Cys Pro Gly Asp Ala Arg Pro Ser Gly
 385 390 395 400
 Arg Leu Leu Ala Gly Gly Gly Gln Gly Pro Glu Pro Arg Glu Gly Pro
 405 410 415
 Val His Gly Gly Glu Ala Ala Arg Gly Pro Glu
 420 425

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 346 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:5:

Met Glu Leu Ala Pro Val Asn Leu Ser Glu Gly Asn Gly Ser Asp Pro
 1 5 10 15
 Glu Pro Pro Ala Glu Pro Arg Pro Leu Phe Gly Ile Gly Val Glu Asn
 20 25 30
 Phe Ile Thr Leu Val Val Phe Gly Leu Ile Phe Ala Met Gly Val Leu
 35 40 45
 Gly Asn Ser Leu Val Ile Thr Val Leu Ala Arg Ser Lys Pro Gly Lys
 50 55 60
 Pro Arg Ser Thr Thr Asn Leu Phe Ile Leu Asn Leu Ser Ile Ala Asp
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Ala Tyr Leu Leu Phe Cys Ile Pro Phe Gln Ala Thr Val Tyr Ala
 85 90 95
 Leu Pro Thr Trp Val Leu Gly Ala Phe Ile Cys Lys Phe Ile His Tyr

100					105					110					
Phe	Phe	Thr	Val	Ser	Met	Leu	Val	Ser	Ile	Phe	Thr	Leu	Ala	Ala	Met
		115					120					125			
Ser	Val	Asp	Arg	Tyr	Val	Ala	Ile	Val	His	Ser	Arg	Arg	Ser	Ser	Ser
	130					135					140				
Leu	Arg	Val	Ser	Arg	Asn	Ala	Leu	Leu	Gly	Val	Gly	Phe	Ile	Trp	Ala
145					150					155					160
Leu	Ser	Ile	Ala	Met	Ala	Ser	Pro	Val	Ala	Tyr	Tyr	Gln	Arg	Leu	Phe
				165					170					175	
His	Arg	Asp	Ser	Asn	Gln	Thr	Phe	Cys	Trp	Glu	His	Trp	Pro	Asn	Gln
			180					185					190		
Leu	His	Lys	Lys	Ala	Tyr	Val	Val	Cys	Thr	Phe	Val	Phe	Gly	Tyr	Leu
		195					200					205			
Leu	Pro	Leu	Leu	Leu	Ile	Cys	Phe	Cys	Tyr	Ala	Lys	Val	Leu	Asn	His
	210					215					220				
Leu	His	Lys	Lys	Leu	Lys	Asn	Met	Ser	Lys	Lys	Ser	Glu	Ala	Ser	Lys
225					230					235					240
Lys	Lys	Thr	Ala	Gln	Thr	Val	Leu	Val	Val	Val	Val	Val	Phe	Gly	Ile
				245					250					255	
Ser	Trp	Leu	Pro	His	His	Val	Ile	His	Leu	Trp	Ala	Glu	Phe	Gly	Ala
			260					265					270		
Phe	Pro	Leu	Thr	Pro	Ala	Ser	Phe	Phe	Phe	Arg	Ile	Thr	Ala	His	Cys
		275					280					285			
Leu	Ala	Tyr	Ser	Asn	Ser	Ser	Val	Asn	Pro	Ile	Ile	Tyr	Ala	Phe	Leu
	290					295					300				
Ser	Glu	Asn	Phe	Arg	Lys	Ala	Tyr	Lys	Gln	Val	Phe	Lys	Cys	Arg	Val
305					310					315					320
Cys	Asn	Glu	Ser	Pro	His	Gly	Asp	Ala	Lys	Glu	Lys	Asn	Arg	Ile	Asp
				325					330					335	
Thr	Pro	Pro	Ser	Thr	Asn	Cys	Thr	His	Val						
			340					345							

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:6:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 45 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:6:

TTGTACCCCT ATTTTTCGCG CTCATCTTCC TCGTGGGCAC CGTGG

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:7:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 44 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:7:

AGCACCGCCA GCACCAGCGC GTTGCCACG GTGCCACGA GGAAG

45

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:8:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 50 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:8:

TCAGCACCAC CAACCTGTTC ATCCTCAACC TGGGCGTGGC CGACCTGTGT

50

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:9:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 50 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:9:

GGCCTGAAA GGCACGCAGC ACAGGATGAA ACACAGGTCG GCCACGCCCA

50

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:10:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 45 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:10:

CTGCAAGGCT GTTCATTTCC TCATCTTTCT CACTATGCAC GCCAG

45

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:11:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 45 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:11:

GGAGACGGCG GCCAGCGTGA AGCTGCTGGC GTGCATAGTG AGAAA

45

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:12:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 44 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:12:

AACGCGCTGG CCGCCATCGG GCTCATCTGG GGGCTAGCAC TGCTC

45

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:13:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 45 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:13:

AGTAGCTCAG GTAGGGCCCG GAGAAGAGCA GTGCTAGCCC CCAGA

45

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:14:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 45 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:14:

AGCCATGGAC CTCTGCACCT TCGTCTTTAG CTACCTGCTG CCAGT

45

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:15:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 45 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:15:

CGCATAGGTC AGACTGAGGA CTAGCACTGG CAGCAGGTAG CTAAA

45

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:16:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 45 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:16:

GATCATCATC GTGGCGGTGC TTTTCTGCCT CTGTTGGATG CCCCCA

45

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:17:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 45 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:17:

CCACACGCAG AGGATAAGCG CGTGGTGGGG CATCCAACAG AGGCA

45

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:18:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 45 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:18:

GTTGCGCATC CTTTCACACC TAGTTTCCTA TGCCAACTCC TGTGT

45

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:19:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 47 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:19:

AGACCAGAGC GTAAACGATG GGGTTGACAC AGGAGTTGGC ATAGGA

46

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:20:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:20:

CCTCAGTGAA GGGAATGGGA GCGA

24

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:21:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 27 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:21:

GTAGTGTATA AACTTGCAGA TGAAGGC

27

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:22:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 23 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:22:

ATGAATGGCT CCGGCAGCCA GGG

23

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:23:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 23 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:23:

TTGCAGAGCA GCGAGCCGAA CAC

23

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:24:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:24:

GGCTGACATC CAGAACATTT CGCT

24

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:25:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:25:

CAGATGTACC GTCTTGCACA CGAA

24

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:26:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:26:

CATCTGCTCA TCTACCTCAC CATG

24

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:27:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs

- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:27:

CATAGGAAAC ATAGCGTGCG TCCG

24

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:28:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 25 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:28:

AAGCTTCTAG AGATCCCTCG ACCTC

25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:29:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 25 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:29:

AGGCGCAGAA CTGGTAGGTA TGGAA

25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:30:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 23 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:30:

GCTCATCCTC TGCTTCTGGT ACG

23

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:31:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:31:

CAGATGTACC GTCTTGCACA CGAA

24

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:32:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 34 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:32:

CGAGGATCCC AACTTTGCCT CTGCTTTTGT GTGG

34

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:33:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:33:

CCTCAGTGAA GGGAATGGGA GCGA

24

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:34:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:34:

CTTGCTTGTA CGCCTTCCGG AAGT

24

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:35:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:35:

TGGGCAACAG CCTAGTGATC ACCG

24

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:36:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:36:

CTGCTCCCAG CAGAAGGTCT GGTT

24

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:37:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 23 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:37:

ATGAATGGCT CCGGCAGCCA GGG

23

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:38:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 25 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:38:

TTGGAGACCA GACGTAAAC GATGG

25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:39:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 45 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:39:

AGATGGCTGA CATCCAGAAC ATTCGCTGG ACAGCCCAGG GAGCG

45

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:40:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 46 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:40:

ATCACAGGCA CTGCCACAGC CCCTACGCTC CCTGGGCTGT CCAGCG

46

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:41:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 25 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:41:

ATGGCTGATG CCCAGAACAT TTCAC

25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:42:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 23 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:42:

AGCCAGGCAT CCAGCGTGTA GAT

23

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:43:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 45 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:43:

ACGGTCGCTT CGCCTTCAGC CCGGCCACCT ACGCCTGTCG CCTGG

45

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:44:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 45 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:44:

ACGGTCGCTT CGCCTTCAGC CCGGCCACCT ACGCCTGTCTG CCTGG

45

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:45:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 45 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:45:

GCGCAACGCG CGCGCCGCCG TGGGGCTCGT GTGGCTGCTG GCGGC

45

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:46:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 45 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:46:

ATCTACACGC TGGATGCCTG GCTCTTTGGG GCCCTCGTCT GCAAG

45

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:47:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:47:

ATCTACACGC TGGATGCCCT GGCT

24

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:44:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 45 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:44:

ACGGTCGCTT CGCCTTCAGC CCGGCCACCT ACGCCTGTCTG CCTGG

45

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:45:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 45 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:45:

GCGCAACGCG CGCGCCGCCG TGGGGCTCGT GTGGCTGCTG GCGGC

45

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:46:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 45 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:46:

ATCTACACGC TGGATGCCTG GCTCTTTGGG GCCCTCGTCT GCAAG

45

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:47:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:47:

ATCTACACGC TGGATGCCCT GGCT

24

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:48:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 22 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:48:

CGTAGCGCAC GGTGCCGTAG TA

22

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:49:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 40 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:49:

GATGGATCCG CCACCATGGC TGATGCCAG AACATTTCAC

40

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:50:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 28 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:50:

GCAGGTACCT GTCCACGGAG ACAGCAGC

28

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:51:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 45 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:51:

GATGGCTGAT GCCAGAACA TTCTACTGGA CAGCCCAGGG AGTGT

45

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:52:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 45 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:52:

GACCACAGGC ACTGCCACGG CCCCACACT CCCTGGGCTG TCCAG

45

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:53:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 45 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:53:

TGCAGCCTGG CCCAAGTGCC TGGCAGGAGC CAAGCAGTAC CACAG

45

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:54:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 37 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:54:

CGCGGATCCA TTATGTCTGC ACTCCGAAGG AAATTTG

37

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:55:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 38 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:55:

CGCGAATTCT TATGTGAAGC GATCAGAGTT CATTTTTC

38

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:56:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 34 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:56:

GCGGGATCCG CTATGGCTGG TGATTCTAGG AATG

34

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:57:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 29 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:57:

CCGGAATTCC CCTCACACCG AGCCCCTGG

29

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:58:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 50 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:58:

CCAAGCTTCT AATACGACTC ACTATAGGGC CACCATGGCT GATGCCAGA

50

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:59:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 57 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:59:

TTTTTTTTTT TTTTTTTTTT TTTTTTTTTT TTTTGCAGG GTTTATTCCG GTCCTCG

57

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:60:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 27 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:60:

TCAGCGGCAC CATGAACGTC TCGGGCT

27

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:61:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:61:

GGCCACATCA ACCGTCAGGA TGCT

24

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:62:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 25 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:62:

ATGGCTGATG CCCAGAACAT TTCAC

25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:63:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 28 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:63:

TAGCGCACGG TGCCGTAGTA GCTGAGGT

28

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:64:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 26 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:64:

ATGAAAGGGT CCCTCCTGCT GCTGCT

26

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:65:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 26 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:65:

TATCAGCTCC ATGCCCTCTA GAAGCC

26